



Princess Margaret arriving at the Masked Ball in aid of Royal Opera House development appeal at the Dorchester hotel.

Britain to put 100 into Sinai

Britain will contribute about 100 men to the proposed multinational force to police Sinai next March, after the Israeli withdrawal. Mr Humphrey Atkins announced in the Commons.

France, Italy and the Netherlands will also send troops, at the request of the United States, who are sponsoring the force.

The Egyptians have welcomed the European participation, but the Israeli reaction is not expected to be favourable, at least at first. Page 6

Europe role for Eric Heffer

Mr Eric Heffer has been invited by Mr Michael Foot to be European spokesman in the Shadow Cabinet. He was one of the architects of a document which proposed ways of withdrawing from the EEC in the first year of a Labour government. Shadow posts, page 2

Gibraltar naval dockyard closing

The Royal Navy dockyard at Gibraltar is to be closed, starting in 1983, with the loss of 950 jobs. The RAF airfield there is to start operating fewer hours each day. The decisions follow the recent defence review. Page 6

Ford unions call off planned strike

Union leaders representing 54,000 manual workers at Ford called off a threatened strike due to start today. The company is expected tomorrow to improve its 4.5 per cent pay offer in return for concessions on efficiency. Page 6

Baby death case man promoted

Mr Richard Davis, the social worker, who supervised the case of Jason Caesar, the baby died 19 months who died of injuries caused by his mother and her lover, has since been promoted. The Cambridgehire Director of Social Services told a press conference. Page 3

Williams 'set for 6,000 majority'

Mrs Shirley Williams could win the Crosby by-election with a 6,000 majority, according to the latest MORI opinion poll in today's Daily Express, which gives the SDP/Liberal alliance 48 per cent, the Conservatives 35 per cent, Labour 14 per cent, and others 3 per cent. Crosby report, page 4

Where else can a masochist go for Christmas?

NO SAILINGS (IRELAND) TRAVEL AGENT (ALMA)

Leader page 11

Letters: On education cuts, from Professor D. M. Blow, FRS, and others; Mr Paisley, from Professor Yorick Wilks; Vickers case, from Mr Paul Sieghart.

Features: page 9, 10

Will Roy Jenkins be the Crosby casualty? Recession hits the strately homes, Japanese fashion by Suzi Menkes.

Obituary, page 12

Mr F. A. Shedd, Professor J. A. Betts

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Tebbit to give employers power to sue unions

By Paul Rostledge and Hugh Noyes

The Government took even some of its toughest opponents by surprise yesterday with a new charter for labour legislation that will sharply diminish the power of the trade unions to mount successful industrial action.

For the first time since the turn of the century, union funds are to be thrown open to court action for damages up to a ceiling of £250,000 for each illegal action committed by officials or members.

It will be open to employers to dismiss fairly any striker who refuses to go back after a brief set period, or perhaps only four days. State cash aid is also to be extended to secret ballots on wage offers, and existing closed shops would also be subjected to periodic ballots of workers.

Announcing the general shape of his Labour Law Bill due to be introduced in the Commons early next year, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said: "This seems a fairly rounded package for the time being."

The Conservative might introduce further legislative reforms, and he doubted that any future government would be able to muster a parliamentary majority to repeal his forthcoming Bill or the 1980 Employment Act put on the statute book by his predecessor, Mr James Prior.

Mr Tebbit's 3,000-word consultative document last night brought forth a predictable storm of protest from the unions, as well as the TUC. He said: "The Government are deliberately going out of their way to pick a fight with the unions. That is up to them, it was not of our choosing, and the consequences will be up to them."

"It looks as if we could be in for an action replay of the 1971 Industrial Relations Act. The casualties now as then will be employers and the relations between employers and employees will be damaged."

Introducing his package of industrial relations proposals, Mr Tebbit told the House that his aim was twofold: first, to safeguard the liberty of the individual worker; secondly, to improve the operation of the labour market by providing a balanced framework of industrial relations law.

In addition to ballots for existing as well as newly established closed shops, the Bill will increase substantially compensation for workers dismissed because they refused to join a trade union in a closed shop situation. Unions, he said, will be outlawed and the Government intends to tighten up the definition of a trade dispute to exclude from immunity industrial action that is predominantly motivated by political or personal considerations.

Mr Tebbit added: "We propose that the immunity of the trade unions themselves should be brought into line with the immunity for individual trade union officials and their members."

The most crucial section of the consultative document is that which seeks to circumscribe the legal immunities of trade unions and existing law, unions cannot be sued for their unlawful acts done on their behalf by their officials.

The document says: "The Government do not accept that the broad of these immunities is any longer necessary in modern conditions to enable trade unions to represent their members effectively."

"It is unfair and anomalous that while trade union officials may be sued for organizing unlawful industrial action on behalf of a trade union, the union itself can escape liability altogether."

The Cabinet proposes to remedy this lack of incentives to operate within the law by making trade unions themselves liable to be sued in tort. Ministers have now made up their minds on how that aspect of the law should be implemented, but their first thoughts are that immunity shall only be enjoyed by union officials taking specific steps to ensure that their national executives or some other competent subordinate body whose authority has not been repudiated by a higher body.

Reaction from the Labour benches in the Commons was predictably hostile and bitter. Mr Eric Varley, Opposition spokesman on employment, pledged that the next Labour government would wipe the legislation off the statute book.

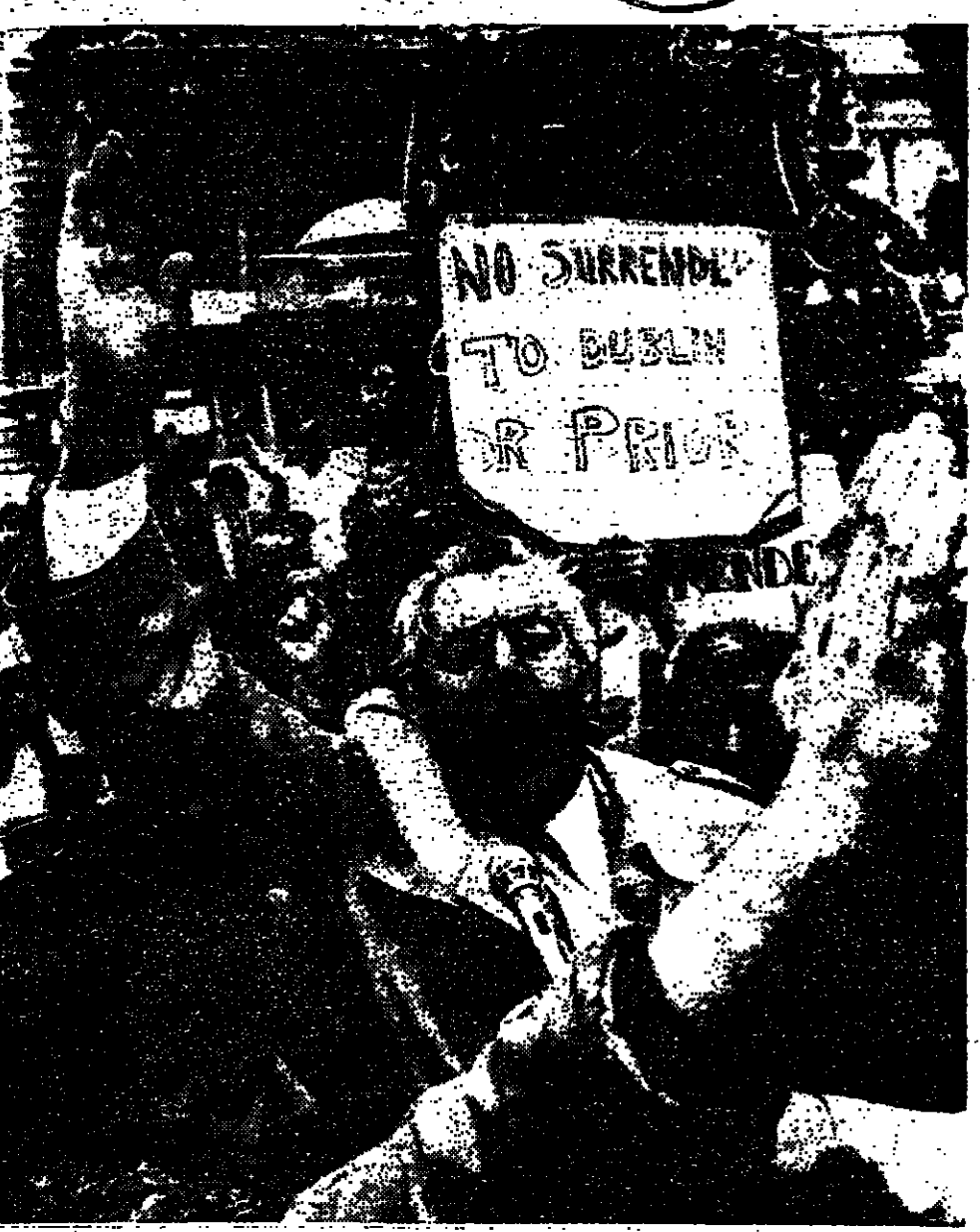
Text of proposals, page 2

Parliamentary report, page 1

Leading article, page 11

THE MAIN POINTS

- Trade unions liable up to £250,000 for unlawful actions through injunctions and damages.
- Strikers to be dismissed fairly for refusing to return to work after a brief set period.
- State cash for secret ballots on wage offers.
- Existing closed shops to be subjected to periodic ballots.
- Increased compensation for unfairly dismissed non-trade union members. Stiffer provisions for reinstatement.
- Union-only contracts to be outlawed.
- Trade dispute definition to be tightened to exclude from immunity industrial action motivated by political or personal considerations.
- Those unfairly dismissed in a closed shop because of union pressure should be able to seek compensation directly from that trade union.
- Trade union only members as a condition for contracts to be illegal.



Addressing the faithful: Ian Paisley mustered only 4,000 for the Belfast rally.

Paisley threatens 'loyalist' offensive against IRA

From Staff Reporter, Belfast

The Rev Ian Paisley tonight threatened an armed loyalist offensive against the IRA. Standing in front of a 15,000-man paramilitary Third Force, which he led through New towards County Down, after a widespread Protestant Day of Action in Northern Ireland, the North Antrim MP said the time for parliamentary etiquette was over.

He shouted defiantly: "There is no army that the IRA can match. We are the loyalists. We are the people who are every day, and that is an army of armed, determined, and resolute Protestants."

Mr Paisley and the Democratic Unionist MP, Mr Peter Robinson, had earlier led the well-drilled men in combat uniforms, many in hoods, masks and balaclavas, through the town in a fierce new show of loyalist paramilitary strength.

Earlier in the day Mr Paisley had said that a united Ireland would come only over the dead body of Protestants. Last night's display was a show of force and determination designed to wreck the Anglo-Irish talks and to serve as a warning that Protestants would take the law into their own hands unless the security situation improved.

It was a spectacular culmination of Mr Paisley's Day of Action. Though thousands took part across the province, he fell far short of his boast that he would make the province ungovernable.

More than 4,000 people attended a Paisley rally, outside Belfast City Hall, a scarcely respectable gathering by the usual turbulent standards of the province.

Fewer people attended separate meetings called by the Official Unionist Party and the Protestant paramilitary forces organized to prevent Mr Paisley from claiming total credit for the day.

As the protest started, the CBI in Northern Ireland said that there had been widespread intimidation. Some firms received telephone calls from leftist organizations saying they must close.

In the east of the province, predominantly Protestant towns and villages were blocked by

car and tractor cavalades but further west the response was far less enthusiastic.

The greatest success for the protest, demonstrating against what they see as a deteriorating security situation and the spectre of a united Ireland raised by the Anglo-Irish talks, was in industry.

Most big concerns halted work after noon although some major factories continued production. One major success for the loyalists came at Harland and Wolff, the shipbuilders where most of the 4,500 manual workers walked out. The 2,500 administrative and clerical staffs remained at work.

But significantly for Mr Paisley, that demonstration had been staged by the Ulster Defence Association—the largest paramilitary force, which refuses to support him.

If the day revealed the concern of loyalists over their lives and future it also demonstrated the deep division within the ranks of the Unionist parties.

Although some train and bus services were disrupted many of them ran normally and the province experienced no difficulty over electricity supply. Despite the powerlessness, a walkout by 250 men. Although some schools closed attendance generally was said to be 70 per cent of normal.

Once again before his faithful, Mr Paisley condemned Mrs Thatcher as a liar and a traitor. To roars of approval he said: "We are never, never, going into an Irish Republic. Let Mrs Thatcher and Mr James Prior get the dead bodies that they will get a united Ireland."

When he called for support for his much-sought Third Force to defend Ulster, every man in the crowd raised his right arm to show his willingness to join. Mr Paisley added: "We are going to have our own government and parliament in Ulster. We have to bring Margaret Thatcher to her senses."

At the meeting organized by the Official Unionists, the party leader, Mr James McGillicuddy, produced a petition for the Queen. Hundreds signed the document which

asked the Queen "to criticize her ministers over the abject failure of the Government to demonstrate its resolve to defend and uphold the Union and the rule of law."

Province-wide the scene was: Londonderry: Peaceful demonstrations with the Army and police keeping a discreet distance. Little trouble was reported.

Enniskillen: Several dozen men wearing masks took to the streets, proclaiming they were Mr Paisley's Third Force. No weapons were in evidence.

Ballymena: This is Mr Paisley's political heartland and every road in and out was sealed by cars, lorries, tractors and trailers with only essential traffic allowed in and out. Almost all schools closed by midday.

Larne: In this bastion of loyalism and an important port, the last ferry left just before the midday deadline. Many shops and offices closed.

Aghnacloy: The border town which has been the scene of many terrorist attacks. Hundreds of people turned out for an open-air service. Agricultural vehicles and lorries circled the town and many shops, factories and schools closed.

Newtownards: Long queues of cars and tractors formed in this staunchly Protestant town and there was almost a carnival atmosphere. But later men with cudgels gathered for an evening rally led by Mr Paisley.

Lisburn: Employees heading for work reported intimidation and consequently many went home.

The Irish Republic's Prime Minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, said yesterday that Mr Paisley and the IRA in effect work together. "Dr Paisley has his own particular tactics designed to further his own political aims," he said in an interview on ITV's World in Action programme.

"He and the IRA work in tandem with each other—supporting each other and keeping each other. They are two influences bringing Northern Ireland down," Dr FitzGerald added.

Cracy frontier, page 3

Letters, page 11

Thatcher move to abolish rates

By Anthony Evrins and Philip Webster

The Prime Minister has ordered legislation to abolish the local government rating system in the next session of Parliament, in a year's time.

A Government Green Paper, which was due to have been published this month, has been delayed by extensive ministerial consultation.

It is now being prepared for the printers and should be published in the week beginning December 7.

Mrs Thatcher's determination to act is fired by her political instinct that long-term rates reform is a political winner. But the Conservative backbench hostility to the Government's interim legislation on rates referendums has spurred ministers into even greater momentum.

The Environment Secretary Mr Michael Heseltine, could well unveil the government's timetable at a meeting with the Conservative backbench Finance and Environment Committee tonight in a bid to dampen opposition to his interim Bill.

Nevertheless, it is thought most unlikely that Tory MPs will allow the Government to go ahead with mandatory referendums for authorities demanding excessive rates rises.

A prominent critic of the Bill said last night: "A lot of heart-searching is going on. We fully support Michael's objectives but the Bill has not a chance with the referendum provision in it."

Mr Heseltine, apparently accepting that judgment, which is shared by Mr Michael Jopling, the Chief Whip, is now believed to be in favour of the option he originally put to a Cabinet committee in September when the legislation was being prepared. That was to require the fresh election of councils wishing to levy rates above the Whitehall limit.

He was outvoted by his ministerial colleagues on that occasion, and the referendum provision was introduced.

Ironically some MPs were saying last night that the elections option would be preferable to the referendum.

If a compromise is reached it will probably have to be endorsed by the Cabinet on Thursday in time for second reading announcement in the business statement of Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House, in the afternoon.

The alternatives for long-term rates reform, to be spelt out in the Government Green Paper, include local sales taxes, and local incomes taxes, which would take account of the fact that many homes have a number of breadwinners.

In the last election, the Conservative manifesto stated: "Labour's extravagance and incompetence have once again improved a heavy burden on ratepayers this year. But cutting income tax must take priority for the time being over abolition of the domestic rating system."

BR faces another Beeching inquiry

By Michael Bailey Transport Correspondent

British Rail's financial problems are so acute, and doubts about its efficiency so widespread in the Government, that the new Secretary of State for Transport, Mr David Howell, is considering a full-scale study into its performance and finances led by an outside businessman.

The last such study, in 1960, led in the end to the notorious report by Dr Richard Beeching, which recommended closure of 5,000 miles of track and more than 3,000 stations.

The latest idea arises partly from a recommendation of the Central Policy Review Unit that the finances of nationalized industries should be subjected to more rigorous scrutiny, with outside businessmen taking part; and partly from a proposal by Sir Peter Furber, chairman of BR, to Mr Howell for a new joint study into the railways' financial objectives. Sir Peter argues that they are in urgent need of revision.

These two aims, if not mutually exclusive, are however very different, and there is no doubt BR would resent an outside investigation when they consider they have not their operation well under control, though "blown off course" by the recession.

BR's view is that the 1974 policy of keeping the rail network at its present size, while keeping within the financial restraints of Mrs Thatcher's 1980's Government, is quite untenable. In a rail policy document in March, Sir Peter argued that rail investment must be doubled to nearly £500m a year to avoid a disastrous rundown in the system from 1983 on.

The Department of Transport seemed to share that view in recommending, in a joint report with BR, in February, a £1,000m programme of main line electrification over the next 20 years.

But the report was shot down by Cabinet hawks with the help of the CBI and Prof. Sir Alan Walters, who questioned the underlying economic case for more rail investment in the light of present and likely performance, and in June Mr Norman Fowler, Mr Howell's predecessor, allowed only a piecemeal approach to electrification, with each proposal justified by specific business and productivity gains.

BR date the worsening in the Government's attitude towards the railways from that time. It has deteriorated to the point at which British Rail accused the Department of Transport last week of refusing a £13m electrification scheme from Hitchin to Huntingdon. The Department replied that BR had not even applied for it.

In fact, BR had not applied in the form laid down by Mr Fowler, but merely in a letter from Sir Peter asking for approval for this scheme.

Neither the identity of the outside businessman nor the objectives and date of the study have been fixed, the department said last night.

Reagan wins big budget victory

From Bailey Morris, Washington, Nov 23

President Reagan won a big victory today, bringing a reluctant Congress to its knees in a dramatic confrontation over the United States budget, which resulted in a day's closure of most Government operations.

Mr Reagan faced down the Democratic-led House of Representatives who, finally gave in to his demands, passing a \$400,000m (£210,000m) Federal spending measure acceptable to the White House.

Immediately following the House vote, the Republican-controlled Senate met to control the stopgap funding measure and approved it overwhelmingly, thus allowing Federal offices to open to morning morning.

The new spending Bill is an emergency piece of legislation designed to keep the Government in operation by extending Federal spending authority at the old 1981 levels until December 15 when a new budget resolution must be passed.

Earlier in the day Mr Reagan vetoed a more expensive \$427,800m emergency

spending Bill describing it as a "budget-buster." Bill he could not, in good conscience, sign.

Even though the first spending Bill was only \$2,000m short of the cuts Mr Reagan had requested, the President nonetheless chose to criticize it on national television as an example of inflationary Federal spending.

He would stand by his determination to cut Government spending, and veto the Bill, thus allowing the Government to run out of money.

Mr Reagan then convened an emergency session of his Cabinet to begin the process of shutting down the Government in an orderly fashion while legislators on Capitol Hill rushed back into session to try and reach agreement on a new stopgap.

By this time, the mood in Congress was growing ugly as weary legislators, who had been in session for the better part of 48 hours began accusing Mr Reagan of deliberately starting a war over the budget.

"We thought we had an agreement with the White House that suddenly last night Mr

Reagan changed his mind," Mr Thomas O'Neill, Speaker of the House, said.

Following the veto, Mr O'Neill recommended the House, voting to show the American public that the Democrats would do the responsible thing by passing a money Bill allowing the Government to begin operating again.

Mr O'Neill made a tactical error, however, by attempting to defy the President and push through a longer-term emergency Bill that would expire in February, rather than mid-December as Mr Reagan had requested. His measure also called for new taxes in defence spending.

Despite appeals from fellow Democrats to avoid a second confrontation at this time, Mr O'Neill pressed ahead with his version of the emergency spending resolution and lost badly on the House floor.

So the President has won the first important battle in the war with Congress over the budget, requesting and getting a simple, spending resolution which keeps the Government operating until December 15.

Leading article, page 11

At the Garrard Christmas Fayre

Earnings in 1981 gold and silver worth £115

from Dec 1st

A sparkling choice of festive gifts... jewellery, silver, watches, clocks... Prices start from £50. Weekdays 9.30 - 5.30. Saturdays 9.30 - 12.30.

Diamond pendant in 18k gold and white gold £295

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Brooch in 18k gold with ruby eyes £300

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Theatre to fight live torch ban

The National Theatre has been refused permission by the Greater London Council to use a live torch flame in its forthcoming production of *The Great Gatsby*, which opens on Saturday, on the ground that it is irrelevant to the action of the play (Christopher Warman writes).

The theatre is to appeal against this ruling and the case will be heard on Thursday at Hammersmith Road Magistrates' Court. The National is particularly concerned that the application has been turned down for what appear to be artistic reasons, not those of safety.

SAS hero killed



A family in co Durham was told last night that one of the heroes of the SAS raid on the Iranian Embassy in London last year (shown on the balcony, above), had died in a parachute accident in the Middle East. The victim, a sergeant, aged 34, is not being named for security reasons.

£1m jewel raid

Three men with handguns held up staff at a branch of Bravington's, King's Cross, London and escaped with diamond rings worth £250,000 yesterday.

One fired a shot, later discovered to have been a blank.

ITN meeting today

Members of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians at Independent Television News which has been off the air since last Friday over their grading dispute, will meet today after an informal exchange of views with management yesterday.

Miners' choice

Yorkshire miners yesterday chose Mr Terry Patchett as their candidate for the Dearne Valley parliamentary constituency where Mr Edward Wright, Labour MP, has announced he will not seek re-election.

Girl strangled

Elaine Tse, aged 11, whose body was found in her smoke-filled bedroom on Sunday, had been strangled, the police said yesterday. Jewelry and £1,500 in cash had been taken from her home in Lansdowne Road, Bournemouth.

Foot asks Silkin to take defence post for Labour

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, yesterday tried to break the deadlock on his Shadow Cabinet appointments by asking John Silkin, the Shadow Leader of the House, to take on the additional portfolio of defence.

Mr Silkin, who is a unilateralist, was one of the contenders for the Labour deputy leadership in September, and it is thought that the additional rôle would give impact to the party's case for disarmament.

The other option, canvassed among Labour MPs at the weekend, was Mr Stanley Orme. But he was ruled out yesterday.

Meanwhile, Mr Brynmor John, the former holder of the key defence post, is understood to have refused a new post as regional affairs spokesman. A similar offer was made to Mr William Rodgers after the Shadow Cabinet elections last year, and he refused it on the ground that it was a non-job.

After representations by other leading Labour frontbenchers, Mr John was yesterday being offered other alternatives, with social security as the most likely solution.

If Mr John accepted that, it would displace Mr Norman Buchanan, but it is possible that Mr Buchanan could return to his old field of agriculture, left

vacant by Mr Roy Mason's departure from the front bench.

The full list of Mr Foot's appointments are expected to be announced today.

The bulk of shadow ministers will be staying in their present posts. Two left-wingers who could have been in the running for defence, Mr Albert Booth and Mr Neil Kinnock, are expected to retain their jobs in transport and education respectively.

The big question mark last night was over Mr Eric Heffer, a new member of the Shadow Cabinet team. It is possible that he could be given some rôle with the inner circle, working in tandem with Mr Orme in industry and Mr Gerald Kaufman at environment.

During the deputy leadership campaign Mr Silkin sent out a leader entitled *Working Together*, in which he listed "10 points for a Labour victory". One of them was "to maintain a strong non-nuclear defence policy".

At the time, one of Mr Silkin's campaign organizers, Mr Reginald Freeson, published a statement setting out the main planks of his programme. One of those was "strong support for nuclear disarmament".

Left defeats Foot, page 4

Three feared dead at sea as storms lash Britain

By Staff Reporters

Three fishermen were feared drowned yesterday after being washed overboard from a trawler in high seas to the south east of Fair Isle, Shetland. One body was recovered, but the search for the other two had to be called off as darkness fell and a severe north-westerly storm increased to hurricane force in the area.

A fourth man was badly hurt on board the trawler, the Aberdeen-registered *Clackwood*. Last night the boat was heading for Sandwick in Shetland to take him to hospital.

It is thought that one of the dead men was washed overboard. His workmates tried to haul him back and were also washed overboard.

A British Airways helicopter tried to lift the casualty to safety, but had to abandon the attempt. The *Clackwood* then tried to take him to Fair Isle, but was prevented from landing there by the weather.

West Midlands: Four new cars and a van worth £32,000 were buried under rubble when a 75ft-long, 12ft-high wall collapsed at a garage compound in Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Elmdon, Birmingham, reported winds of more than 70 mph at times.

Merseyside: Winds of 75 mph were recorded at the port radar station and the Liverpool pilot boat came off station 20 miles from port to seek shelter up the Mersey.

Humber: The Humber and the Ouse bridge on the A63 near Lincoln were closed to high-sided vehicles and in north Hull, trees were uprooted and houses damaged.

Gloucestershire: Members of the Vale of the White Horse Hunt were diverted just in time from a waterlogged field which became alive with electricity and killed six cows after power cables collapsed in high winds.

Anglesey: In Holyhead, a whirlwind tore off half of the school's outstanding roof and lashed against classrooms, smashing windows and putting 12 classrooms out of action.

Hertfordshire: Police diverted traffic and blocked off a road as gale-force winds ripped the steeple on the local Methodist church in Letchworth and left it hanging on the side of the church.

Belfast was the sunniest place in the United Kingdom yesterday with 4.3 hours of sunshine.

Forecast, back page



Something for the children

Ford unions call off planned strike on pay

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Union leaders representing 54,000 manual workers at Ford near Lincoln called off a threatened all-out strike which was due to start this morning.

They reached their decision after eight hours of talks. Unions and management are due to meet again tomorrow when the company is expected to improve on its offer of a 4.5 per cent pay-rise in return for union concessions on efficiency proposals. The unions said last night that they were also expecting the company to make some concessions on its plans for a new plant in Lincoln.

During yesterday's talks it is understood that the unions proposed a full-time panel of national officials to which problems of the trade union could be referred by joint works committees.

Ford had been insisting that any pay increase this year should be linked to improvement in efficiency to bring the 24 United Kingdom plants

more into line with Ford operations in the rest of Europe.

The unions had submitted a claim for an increase of at least £20 a week and had said that any discussions on productivity improvement should be divorced from the annual pay negotiations.

But company executives were adamant that this year's negotiations should encompass productivity improvements because of the company's poor performance compared with other European manufacturers and particularly with Japanese companies.

Steel: The Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation met British Steel Corporation executives yesterday to discuss the company's plans to make a national pay award in this round but to restrict increases at plant level tied to productivity improvements.

The union delegation was led by Mr William Sims, the federation's general secretary, and

repeated its commitment to national negotiations.

Tanker drivers: *Isagoo* management yesterday refused to improve its offer of an 8.1 per cent rise to its 1,000 oil distribution workers. The *Isagoo* drivers had already voted to take industrial action if the offer was not improved.

Jobs Express heads

off in search of work

"I have been looking for work since July," Mr John Chand said as the *Jobs Express* pulled out of Newcastle upon Tyne station with 125 unemployed youngsters aboard. "My father can't find any work, either. He is 45. I'm 22. Everywhere I go, they say he is too old, or that he is too young. Wherever I go, they say 'I haven't enough experience'."

Mr Chand was made redundant by *Isagoo* in July, his father by Babcock Corrosion Control. While continuing his

Seamen aim to blockade all routes to N Ireland

By Our Labour Staff

Leaders of the National Union of Seamen yesterday ordered a total blockade of services between Northern Ireland and Britain in protest at the closure of the P & O Belfast-Liverpool ferry service.

A meeting of the union executive drew up plans for the blockade from midnight tomorrow, after rejecting more radical proposals for a national one-day strike and blacking of the entire P & O fleet in Britain and Europe.

Services to be halted, if the executive's call is fully supported, will be the Townsend, Thorsen link between Cairn Ryan, Larne and Larnie, the Sealink crossings between Stranraer and Larne and the Pandoro P & O Freight operations between Liverpool and Belfast.

Seaside and freight services out of Dover, Southampton, Hull and Aberdeen will also be affected.

About 700 union members will be involved in the action and a £100,000 levy raised from other union members to support the dispute. Mass meetings will be held at ports to explain the action.

P & O closed the Belfast-Liverpool service two weeks ago with projected losses of almost £1.2m. About 120 crew in Liverpool are occupying the Ulster Prince and the Ulster Queen.

The union executive met early yesterday to consider a call from senior shop stewards at the main ferry ports for the national one-day strike and to define the action against P & O in Britain and Europe.

Stewards also attended the meeting and rejected both proposals by votes of 33-14 and 21-19 respectively.

Science report Collisions that probe structure of matter

By The Staff of "Nature"

The most energetic collisions ever created by man are now under study at the European centre for nuclear research (CERN) in Geneva. The accelerator concerned is the new proton-antiproton collider, which is a modification of an existing machine, the proton synchrotron, which is used for the experiments, but they are already at work, so eager are they to secure the nature of the matter under these extreme conditions.

The best measure of the energy of the collisions, in which protons and anti-protons annihilate each other, creating showers of new particles, is the "centre-of-mass" energy which is the energy available to create new particles. This is 570 GeV, 70 times the energy available in any other machine.

The particles are travelling within a few parts per million of the speed of light, and the collisions probe the structure of matter at distances of a few thousandths part of the diameter of the proton, which itself is the smallest atomic nucleus.

The experiments would be exciting merely on those grounds, but they are also designed to test the more speculative predictions of the latest "unified field theories" of the fundamental forces of nature and to check experiments which suggest that matter may be created from energy under these conditions.

The unified field theories—namely the unified electromagnetic and weak interactions—of the 1960s, of Abdus Salam, of Imperial College, London, and Professor Steven Weinberg, of Harvard University, predicted that three important new heavy particles will be discovered, the so-called intermediate vector bosons.

Those play the same role for the weak interaction (which causes the radioactive decay of unstable particles, the output of stars) as the photon, the particle of light, plays for electricity and magnetism.

So, a dome huge Universal groups have taken data on the collisions: but it is too early to say whether the predictions of the unified field theories are correct. The collisions produce vector bosons with at least 10 per cent of the mass of a proton, or so, per day.

At the moment, the machine is producing thousands of times less "bright" than its full collision rate, and making up the difference will take a few months. But already the two groups, including one headed by a Cambridge University scientist, have collected more than 20,000 collision events for analysis.

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CORRECTION

Sir Brandon Rhys Williams, Conservative MP for Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington, did not abstain from voting on November 19 in the House of Commons on the local government debate the previous day, but voted with the Government.

Text of Government proposal to review industrial relations

The following is the text of the proposals for the Government's industrial relations legislation, announced yesterday, on which it invites comments:

Introduction

1 The Government intend to introduce further legislation to improve the operation of the labour market by providing a fairer and more balanced framework of industrial relations law and to curb a number of continuing abuses of trade union power. The Employment Act 1980 was an important first step in this process, particularly in relation to the closed shop, secondary picketing and secondarily industrial action. The Government believe that the time is now right to take a further step. Their proposals for legislation to be introduced in this session of Parliament, are set out below.

2 The Government have drawn up their proposals after extensive consultations on the basis of the Green Paper on Trade Union Immunities (24 March 1981). Over 300 organizations and individuals submitted comments. These showed that there was widespread support in industry for a further legislative step in this Parliament. The Government have also taken account of particularly in developing their proposals on the closed shop, the experience of the operation of the Employment Act.

The closed shop: 3 The consultations on the Green Paper have shown that there remains widespread public concern about the closed shop. Closed shop agreements restrict unacceptably the freedom of individuals to choose for themselves whether or not they wish to join a trade union. In some cases their existence is a barrier to the free movement of labour and in others they have restricted efficiency and competitiveness.

4 Public concern has been increased in recent months by the actions of Sandwell and Walsall councils. Their enforcement of closed shop agreements, regardless of the wishes of their employees, and their dismissal of non-union employees regardless of their rights have reinforced the need for legislation to strengthen further the protection for individuals provided by the Employment Act.

5 The Employment Act, 1980, already increased the protection for individuals in a closed shop. It makes it unfair to dismiss an employee for non-membership in a trade union in a closed shop on three grounds:

(a) where the employee is an existing employee of the employer concerned before the closed shop agreement came into effect; (b) where the employee can show a genuine objection to trade union membership on grounds of conscience or other deeply held personal conviction; or (c) in the case of a new closed shop agreement, where the agreement was not approved by 80 per cent of

the employees concerned voting in a secret ballot.

The remedy for an employee who is unfairly dismissed is a complaint to an industrial tribunal which may award compensation, and, if it thinks it practicable, reinstatement.

6 The Government propose to reinforce these provisions in four ways:

(1) Increased compensation: 7 The present levels of compensation available to closed shop victims do not act as a sufficient deterrent to employers who are minded to dismiss an employee unfairly in order to enforce a closed shop agreement. Nor do they provide adequate compensation to dismissed employees, particularly low paid employees, whose dismissal would be a serious loss of livelihood. The Government, therefore, propose to increase substantially the levels of compensation available in cases of unfair dismissal in a closed shop.

8 At present compensation for unfair dismissal for an "administrative" dismissal is £10,000. The Government propose to increase this to £15,000. In a closed shop or for trade union membership or activities, it is in three parts: (a) a basic award of between half a week's pay and one and a half weeks' pay for each complete year of employment (depending on age) subject to a maximum of £3,500 (ie, £130 times 3 weeks for a maximum of 20 years' service);

(b) a compensatory award based on loss of earnings in the past year, subject to a maximum of £5,250; (c) an additional award of 26-52 weeks' pay at the tribunal's discretion (subject to a maximum of £5,760) if the employer refuses to comply with an order for reinstatement.

The maximum award is £10,150 if no reinstatement order is made; and £16,910 if the employer does not comply with a reinstatement order.

9 In deciding whether to make an order of reinstatement the industrial tribunal must take into account three tests:

(a) whether the complainant wishes to be reinstated; (b) whether it is practicable for the employer to comply with an order for reinstatement; (c) where the complainant caused or contributed to some extent to his dismissal, whether it would be just to order reinstatement.

10 Under the Government's proposal an employee would be differently treated according to whether he sought reinstatement or compensation would be available:

(a) a basic award calculated as now (i.e. as now but subject to a minimum of £2,000); (b) a compensatory award calculated as now but with the upper limit abolished;

12 If the employee sought reinstatement, the tribunal would be required, in deciding whether to make an order for reinstatement, to consider only whether it was practicable for the employer to comply with an order for reinstatement. If it decided that it was not practicable for the em-



Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, who announced the proposals yesterday.

ployer to comply, compensation would be awarded as follows:

(a) a basic award calculated as above (i.e. as now but subject to a minimum of £2,000); (b) a compensatory award calculated as now but with the upper limit abolished;

(c) a special award of two and a half times annual salary subject to a minimum of £12,000.

13 If the tribunal made an order of reinstatement, then the present rules would apply if any loss incurred by the employee as a result of his dismissal would be made good by the employer.

14 If the tribunal made an order of reinstatement which was not complied with, then the tribunal would make an additional award of three times the annual salary subject to a minimum of £15,000 (ie, in place of the "special award" described in paragraph 12(c)).

15 This would mean that a man on average earnings (about £7,500) could expect a total compensation of over £20,000 if the tribunal decided it was not practicable for the employer to reinstate him and over £24,000 if the tribunal ordered reinstatement which was not complied with.

16 The Government propose that these enhanced levels of compensation should also apply to dismissal on grounds of trade union membership and activity.

(ii) Interim relief: 17 At present an employee who is dismissed on grounds of non-membership or activities can apply to an industrial tribunal for "interim relief" for an order requiring the employer to observe the closed shop agreement until the full hearing of the dismissal complaint. It is proposed that "interim relief" should be available to non-union employees dismissed for non-

membership of a trade union in a closed shop.

(iii) Periodic review of existing closed shops: 18 The Employment Act places an obligation on an employer setting up a new closed shop agreement to submit the agreement to a secret ballot of his employees (see paragraph 5(c) above). The Government believe that this procedure should now be applied to all existing closed shop agreements.

19 It is proposed, therefore, that any closed shop agreement entered into after the coming into force of the new legislation should be subject to a secret ballot of the employees, or perhaps three or five years; or

(b) where there has been a ballot, it has not shown a majority in favour of the agreement (perhaps 80 per cent of those covered or 85 per cent of those voting) for the continuation of the closed shop.

Further ballots would be required at regular intervals (perhaps every three or five years) unless a majority in favour was to be avoided. Anyone dismissed for non-membership in these circumstances would qualify for the proposed increased rates of compensation and be able to apply for interim relief as described in paragraph 17.

(iv) Trade union contribution to compensation: 20 In many cases of closed shop dismissals it is pressure (ie, the threat of dismissal) which leads to a trade union which leads to the dismissal and which may prevent an employer agreeing to reinstatement. The Government believe that where such pressure is exercised the trade union should be more readily accountable and liable to pay a share of any compensation which the tribunal awards.

21 The Employment Act has made it possible for an employer who has dismissed a non-union employee as a result of pressure from a trade union to "join" the union as a party to the proceedings, but he can do so only at the beginning of the proceedings. The tribunal may then order the union to reimburse the employer for some or all of the compensation awarded to the dismissed person.

22 The Government propose that in addition the dismissed employee should be able to "join" the trade union in the proceedings if the grounds that have contributed to his dismissal by exerting pressure on the employer, where a trade union, following a ballot by either employer or employee, was found to have acted to enforce dismissal in this way, an award for compensation against it would be made.

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24 A wider but connected question is that of industrial action with the objective of preventing an employer with a contract fulfilling it because not all his employees are members of a trade union. The return of union members to work alongside non-union employees is deep-rooted in some industries and is often tolerated by employers. The Government accept that it is not possible to eradicate this practice simply by changes in the law.

25 It is therefore arguable that the Government's proposals on union labour only requirements would be incomplete if it continued to be lawful for a person to organize industrial action to prevent non-union employees fulfilling a contract which had been lawfully awarded. The Government are therefore considering whether to propose that the immunity for industrial action which interferes with the performance of a contract primarily on the grounds that those employed to perform that contract are or are not union members should be removed.

26 It is also proposed that joint action should be possible at any stage in the proceedings.

27 The consultations on the Green Paper have shown that there is particular concern about the practice of requiring contractors to use only union labour. Such practices have become prevalent in recent years, not least among local authorities and some nationalized industries.

28 The Government regard such practices as unacceptable. They are a means of conspiring into unions employees who have no interest in being union members.

In some cases a small non-union firm may have no choice but to submit to the union labour only requirements in order to secure work. In other cases, however, a firm may have no choice but to submit to the union labour only requirements in order to secure work. In other cases, however, a firm may have no choice but to submit to the union labour only requirements in order to secure work.

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

More house sellers cut their prices

More house prices are beginning to fall than has been reported since the mid 1970s slump, according to the latest survey undertaken by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Baron Phillips writes).

During the three months to the end of October more than a third of estate agents taking part in the survey reported declining house prices, compared with fewer than one in ten during the summer quarter.

The institution concludes that house owners are waiting for an upturn in the market because agents in some areas are receiving fewer instructions to sell than previously. At the same time, agents note that vendors are pricing their homes realistically as they encounter difficulty in finding buyers. Prices in some areas, but the feeling among many agents is that there are now fewer inquiries from prospective purchasers.

Commenting on the survey, Mr John Thomas, the institution's spokesman, said: "Buyers are now in a commanding position and for the first time for many years there is a continuing trend of lower prices."

Charges dropped in £1/2m robbery

Charges against 10 men alleged to have been part of a £1,000,000 armed robbery in the City of London four years ago were dropped by a court yesterday after the prosecution offered no evidence.

The men were arrested by regional crime officers in a raid codenamed Operation Carter in June last year and were charged with offences connected with the robbery from security guards, one of whom was shot, at a branch of Williams and Glyn's Bank on September 22, 1977.

Since their arrest, seven of the men accused of the robbery, two accused of dishonestly handling part of the proceeds of the raid, and a tenth man charged with impeding their arrest by providing a refuge, have been appearing on remand before magistrates at Reading.

But yesterday Mr Stephen Wooler, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said: "The DPP takes the view that evidence could not be placed before the court. He said there had been 'certain irregularities' and the admissions of four defendants could not be relied upon. He added that as a result of the irregularities two City of London policemen are shortly to stand trial."

Penelope Keith wins libel action

Penelope Keith, the actress, and her husband accepted substantial damages in settlement of a High Court libel action in London yesterday against *Private Eye*, the satirical magazine.

Miss Keith, aged 42, who stars in the BBC television series *The Manor Born*, and her husband, Det Constable Rodney Timson, aged 36, had complained about an article in October last year which implied that they had obtained a bracelet dishonestly.

An apology by the magazine and Mr Richard Ingram, its editor, was read to the judge.

The case had been listed as a defended action to be heard by a jury, but a settlement was reached over the weekend.

The couple's address was given as Berkeley House, Hay Hill, Mayfair, London.

Policeman jailed

Police Constable John Newbegin, aged 30, who punched a defenceless prisoner and hit him in the groin, was jailed yesterday for nine months.

Newbegin, who is stationed at St Aldate's police station in Oxford, was convicted at Oxford Crown Court of causing actual bodily harm and common assault. He was cleared of another charge of causing actual bodily harm.

Mr Grenville Toomey, a bread seller, of Badswell Lane, Appleton, said he was beaten up after remonstrating with a policeman who had arrested his son for being drunk.

Still few good jobs for women civil servants

Positive action to give women in the civil service genuine equality was called for yesterday. A seminar in London was told that their promotion chances are poorer and that although women make up 47 per cent of the white-collar Civil Service, only 13 per cent in the higher grades or women, virtually the same percentage as 1.5 years ago.

Palace fire

A fire broke out in the bedroom kitchen at Buckingham Palace yesterday but it had been put out by the time the fire brigade arrived.

Social worker in baby death case is promoted

From Our Correspondent, Cambridge

The social worker, who supervised the case of Jason Caesar, aged 19 months, who died from injuries inflicted by his mother and her lover, was promoted since the baby's death, it was revealed yesterday.

There were gasps from reporters at a press conference in Cambridge called by Mr Alan Jones, director of social services for Cambridge, when he explained that, far from disciplinary action being taken against Mr Richard Davis, the social worker, he was now in charge of training student social workers and other medical staff involved at the Fulbourn Psychiatric hospital in Cambridge.

"This was a promotion given to him on merit," Mr Jones said. "I hold the view that his judgement during his supervision of this case was reasonable, given the information available to him. He was promoted by my department and I am very happy about it." Mr Jones also rejected the need for any further inquiry into the case.

Christina Caesar, aged 25, the baby's mother, and Andrew Clark, aged 24, her lover, were convicted at Norwich Crown Court last week of the child's manslaughter and of wilfully ill-treating him over a period of three months until his death on November 5, last year.

They were each sentenced to five years' jail after the jury heard how the boy was found dead in a freezing room at the couple's home in Darwin Drive, Cambridge. His injuries had included two broken arms, burns, bruises, and severe internal wounding.

The child had been visited frequently by Mr Davis but, despite case conferences involving Mr Davis, doctors, health visitors, and nurses, it was decided that he should not be removed from his custody of his mother.

Mr Davis, aged 34, and earning £2,000 a year after his promotion, did not attend the press conference and was unavailable for comment afterwards, but Mr Jones said in a prepared statement: "Although he [Mr Davis] has doubts, he did not believe that Mrs Caesar and Mr Clark were causing Jason's injuries. Indeed, after four case conferences, there were still reasonable grounds for that view."

"We would be interpreting with the benefit of hindsight if we said that the social workers assessment and that of the case conferences at each stage was faulty," Mr Jones said. "Jason's death illustrates clearly the doubts and risks all professional workers have to live with where child abuse is suspected. They share their doubts fully with professionals from other disciplines in case conferences. In Jason's case, the conference decisions were that a place of safety order, removing Jason from his home, was not necessary."



Mr Alan Jones

Five-year secret of a lost wife

From Our Correspondent, Winchester

A German businessman strangled his wife and dumped her body in a secluded lovers' lane on Watership Down six years ago, it was alleged at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

Jeanette Maria Hinsch, aged 28, was wearing only a pair of panties and was wrapped in a blue blanket with a hood tied over her head with electrical flex. Her decomposed body was found by a farm labourer in the ruins of an old farm cottage on the down at Ebbinswell, Hampshire.

She had been there for three weeks, but it was five years before the police identified her. They later arrested her husband, Ulf Hinsch, after his mother-in-law, Mrs Gretchen Bartelt, became suspicious about the disappearance of her daughter whom she called "puppe," a pet name meaning doll.

Mrs Bartelt, who lives in Hamburg, watched a programme on German television about the Watership Down murders mystery and got in touch with the police. Mr David Calcutt, QC, for the prosecution, said the police matched fingerprints from the dead woman with those on a letter written by Mrs Hinsch to her mother.

Mr Hinsch, aged 43, of Orion Way, Braintree, Essex, denies murdering his wife. Mr Calcutt said the police had been faced with a big problem since the body was discovered in September 1975. Inquiries included the making of a death mask for circulation in newspapers.

He said Mrs Hinsch was 18 when she married Mr Hinsch in Germany in 1965. The couple moved to England and rented a house in Lyndhurst Avenue, Mill Hill, North London, where Mr Hinsch was the director of a shipping firm.

But Mrs Hinsch, dissatisfied with her standard of living, wanted to return to Germany, and the marriage broke down.

Mr Calcutt said Mr Hinsch explained his wife's disappearance by telling friends that she had gone off with another man. But he told his mother-in-law that she had walked out of the house.

He promised Mrs Bartelt that he would make inquiries and began by putting a notice in the personal column of *The Times* a month after his wife disappeared. It said: "Jeanette. Please contact Hamburg, U.R."

After Mrs Bartelt watched a television programme in December, 1975, on unsolved crime, which featured the Watership Down mystery, she wrote to Mr Hinsch begging him to make inquiries with the police. He replied saying untruthfully that he had checked with Scotland Yard but the dead woman had been identified.

For three years Mr Hinsch and his mother-in-law lost contact, but in Feb. 1979, Mrs Bartelt began writing again and questioning Mr Hinsch. The hearing was adjourned until today.

Bleak view of race relations

By Lucy Hodges

Many people think that race relations are getting worse and will continue to deteriorate, according to a survey carried out for the Commission for Racial Equality before this year's urban riots.

However, most of the white people questioned (67 per cent) said that they have never minded the presence of black people in Britain and say that they are aware that blacks have a worse status than themselves in British society.

Most of the people questioned in the survey believe that ethnic minorities have worse relations with the police than whites and find it more difficult to get jobs.

The survey, by the Opinion Research Centre, which was published yesterday, painted a sombre picture of race relations and the position of blacks. Mr David Lane, the commission's chairman, said it underlined the commission's regular demand for government action, coming, as it did, just before the publication of Lord Scarman's report on the Brixton riots.

"This report by Lord Scarman is going to be so important and relevant that it would be disastrous if it was not acted upon," Mr Lane said. "The situation now is much clearer to politicians than it was a year ago."

But Mr Lane found it encouraging that people were becoming increasingly aware of the disadvantage suffered by blacks and said the survey suggested that the Government need not fear a white backlash if it introduced measures to improve the position of ethnic minorities.

The survey, carried out between December 12, 1980, and March 23 this year, shows that there is much greater pessimism about race relations than in 1975 when a similar survey was done. Six years ago only 13 per cent of those questioned thought race relations had deteriorated compared with 47 per cent this year.

Ethnic minorities are inclined to be more pessimistic than whites and their children are particularly gloomy. West Indians are much more convinced than any other group that ethnic minority relations with the police are worse than white people's and their young are almost unanimous on the point.

Ethnic minorities blamed the police more than anyone else for trouble between them and minority groups; whites most commonly blamed young black people.

The Chinese appeared to be most optimistic of all the groups.

The commission said yesterday that it was surprised by one of its findings, that white people living in areas with a big ethnic population were more likely to be pessimistic about race relations than those in white areas.

Clinics are harming NHS, report claims

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

The rapid expansion of the private sector in medicine is undermining the National Health Service by making it harder to recruit nurses and by taking doctors away from their health service patients, it was said yesterday.

Some doctors deliberately keep their waiting lists long to ensure a demand for their services from private patients who want to jump the queue, it was alleged.

The allegations were made by the authors of a new report, published yesterday by the Politics of Health Group and Fightback, two socialist health groups.

It attacks the idea that Britain should move away from its present system to an insurance-based scheme, a change being considered by the Government. It says a system where doctors are paid a fee for each procedure instead of a salary, resulted in unnecessary operations and wasteful tests, as in the United States.

The health service, it adds, looks after many groups, such as the old, mentally handicapped and chronically ill, which private insurance schemes are not interested in.

The report says that countries with insurance-based systems never cater so well for those groups as Britain does.

It calls for a licensing system for private clinics and hospitals, which would involve checks.

Mr Frank Dobson, Labour MP for Holborn and St Pancras, South, introducing the report at a Commons press conference yesterday, said all private schools had to be licensed and a similar system should be introduced for private clinics.

Going Private (available from Politics of Health Group, 9 Poland Street, London W1; price 70p, postage and packing 30p).



New hope for orphan lambs

Mr John Read, Shepherd of the Year, from Hampshire, showing lambs yesterday that are being reared on an artificial feed in pellet form. The occasion was the launching of a scheme to rescue and feed more than three million new born lambs, between 15 and 20 per cent of the total, which die every year in Britain from starvation and exposure (John Young writes from Royston, Hertfordshire).

It is claimed that the scheme can save farmers thousands of pounds, and substantially reduce the EEC's deficit in lamb meat at a time when, thanks to new Community regulations, prospects for sheep farmers are brighter than for years. The scheme is an extension of a feeding system introduced by the Volac group.

The firm has now produced an artificial feed in pellet form which it says enables lambs to reach a slaughter weight of 35 kilograms in 14 to 16 weeks. That compares with 20 to 25 weeks if they are reared with ewes on grass.

Irish border security Crazy frontier that is impossible to seal

From Christopher Thomas, Enniskillen, co Fermanagh

The Irish border cuts through remote countryside with only the cows to cross from nation to nation. It divides villages and streets, rivers, ditches, bridges, even houses. And it is absolutely impossible to seal.

There must therefore be considerable doubt about the impact of the arrival of 600 extra soldiers from Spearhead Battalion on this 308 miles of erratic frontier. If they never slept it would mean two extra men a mile, and there are thousands of footpaths and farm tracks for killers to cross.

Things have changed, however, in the past few years. The Cortinas much favoured by the Gardai can now often be discovered lurking behind a farm gate, two tall aerials on the roof. One is for their own use, the other for listening to the RUC across the border.

The will to defeat terrorism is stronger than in the days when Irish prime ministers had to justify spending millions in protecting a border they did not want. Now the enemy is the Provisional IRA's Marxist, totalitarian threat, and the two armies and police forces work well together.

In a decade, the number of Protestants murdered on the border has crept into three figures. In co Fermanagh alone, the victims number about seventy. Most had connections with the security forces, but almost every Protestant on the border has some connexion, actual or virtual, with the police or the Ulster Defence Regiment.

There are fathers, uncles, brothers, and cousins who don uniforms and head for the hills two, three, or four nights a week. They are a closely knit community, the fraternity made and strengthened by a sense of siege.

Members of the security forces living on the border have a nightmare existence.

Many are small farmers and a high-powered rifle can easily pick them off as they plough fields or tend animals. The countryside is beautiful, much of it magnificent farming land handed down from the planters of 400 years ago. The land is obviously worth a fight. But there is more to it than that: it is because they see their history and their culture at stake that wealthy men join the Ulster Defence Regiment or the police for a relatively meagre sum. It is obvious that these frontiersmen are not dying for £40 a week.

It sometimes seems a crazy border. Country roads meander across it and back again without so much as a white line to tell you. Customs posts are at some of the main crossings but they are essentially for EEC purposes. Smuggling is profitable and easy.

South of the border the Irish army's role is strictly that of armed support for the police. It has no powers of arrest.

Catching the border killers is almost as impossible as sealing the border. The murderers live in Dundalk, and other dreadful, dingy little towns on the southern side, and they are known for what they are. They are photographed, fingerprinted, filed and documented. And left to roam free.

A policeman can know in his heart things he cannot prove in law, and the cumbersome, cross-border legal machinery is just short of useless. Consequently, the number of killers arrested for the relentless murder of border protestants is absurdly low.

The border, in the final analysis, is as good a piece of protection as the IRA in the south, and "loyalists" terrorists in the North, could hope for. And, there, perhaps lies the irony.

The Alternative Approach to Banking

LISTENING IS ONE THING. HEARING IS QUITE ANOTHER.

A lot of people claim to be good listeners, while at the same time contriving to be deaf to things they don't wish to know, or don't understand.

But hearing is another matter. If you hear what someone is saying, that implies it has sunk in. 'I hear you' people say, meaning they've got the message.

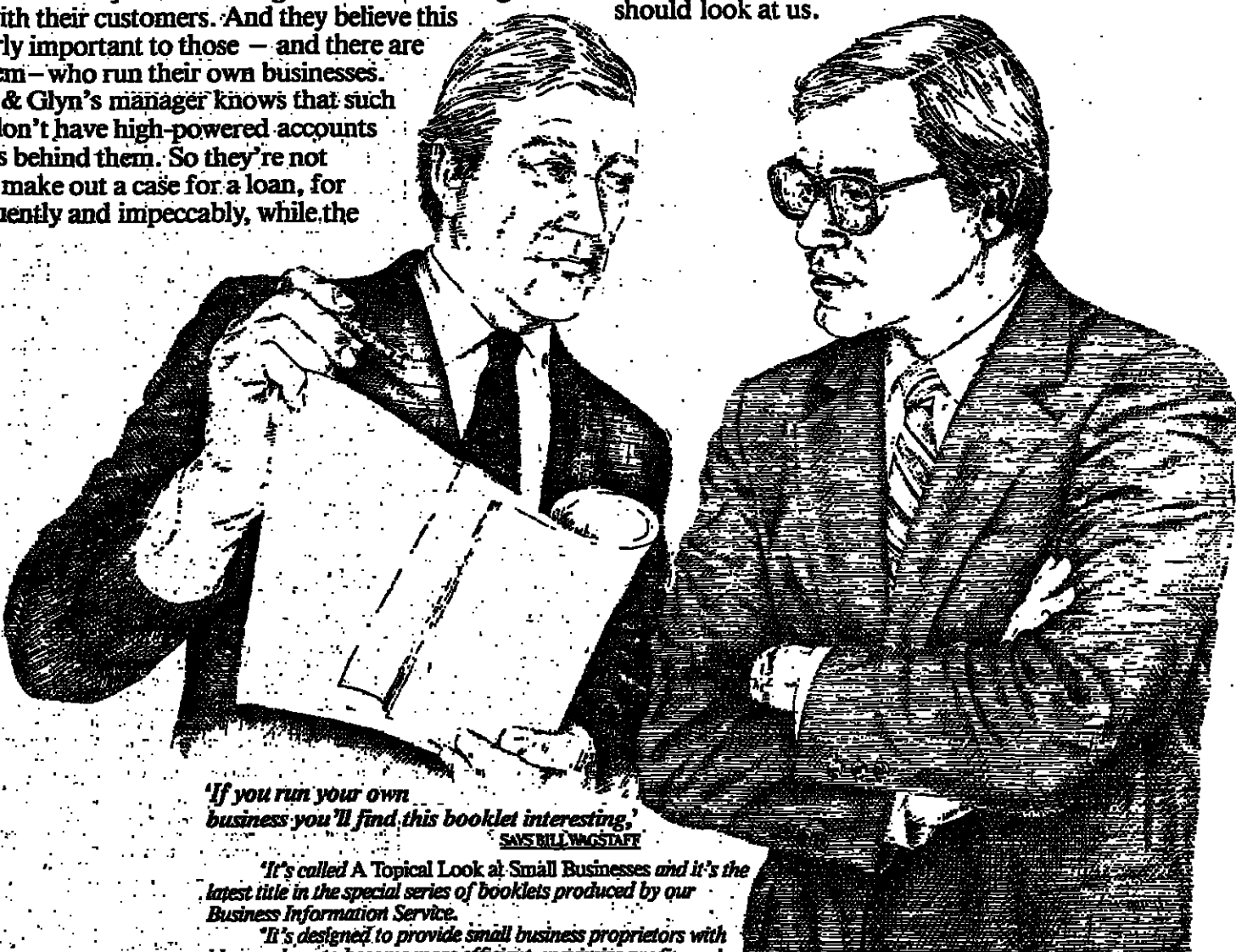
It's all very relevant when you're having a dialogue with your bank manager. A dialogue — not a monologue, with one doing all the talking and the other all the listening. Problems are seldom properly solved if they're not properly discussed.

At Williams & Glyn's our managers believe in having dialogues with their customers. And they believe this is particularly important to those — and there are many of them — who run their own businesses. A Williams & Glyn's manager knows that such customers don't have high-powered accounts departments behind them. So they're not expected to make out a case for a loan, for example, fluently and impeccably, while the

manager sits back and listens in open-mouthed admiration, convinced first go. No. Our managers know that putting a case together for a loan, even though it's a sound one, is far from easy. So they're always ready to offer advice, to see if a proposition can be knocked into shape, and to search for reasons why they can lend rather than reasons why they can't.

The way we look at it, the relationship between a bank manager and a customer should be that of a partnership trying to find a solution, not two antagonists fighting over unnecessary problems.

If that's the way you look at it too, perhaps you should look at us.



"If you run your own business you'll find this booklet interesting."

SAYS WILLIAMS & GLYN'S STAFF

It's called A Topical Look at Small Businesses and it's the latest title in the special series of booklets produced by our Business Information Service.

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Appeal judges allow evicted man to continue his fight

By Richard Ford

A builder whose family were evicted from their cottage when a solicitor insisted on his right to buy it back yesterday, allowed by judges in the Court of Appeal to fight for his home at a full trial.

As the judgment was being made the solicitor's daughter, Mrs Daryl Brochie, who had planned to live in the cottage on her marriage, was recovering in hospital from an overdose of drugs.

Her father, Mr Richard Langdale, blamed the press coverage of the dispute on Mrs Brochie's health, saying: "The doctors say the press coverage is at least part of the problem, caused by the odious heaped on my wife and myself". He said the judgment: "Naturally I am disappointed, but I cannot say any more at this stage."

He had heard Lord Denning, sitting with Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Fox, rule that full trial should hear the issues of whether Mr Langdale could have given disinterested advice to Mr Danby in the sale of his own property and if the sale agreement was "unconscionable" because it was between a solicitor and a working man in desperate need to house his family. Those issues, Lord Denning said, had not been raised at a hearing in 1979 when the validity of the "buy back" clause was upheld.

The cottage in Dale Road, Elloughton, near Hull, was sold to Mr Danby, and his wife by Mr Langdale for £2,650 in 1964, with a clause that the solicitor could buy it back at its original price at any time during the next 21 years. The solicitor arranged an introduction with a building society and the balance of the purchase price, £400, was advanced by him on second mortgage.

During the next 14 years, Mr Danby paid off the mortgage and did work and odd jobs equivalent to the interest on £400 for Mr and Mrs Langdale.

In 1979, Mr Langdale exercised his option to buy back the cottage because one of his three daughters was marrying. He offered Mr Danby, married with three teenage children, the original price plus a payment of £3,500. The house is now worth £25,000.

In September this year the Danbys were evicted from the cottage which remains empty and locked. They had been rehoused by relatives and offered a council house. They had not come to the court hearing because they were on holiday in Wales, Lord Denning said.

The eviction, he added, had been carried out in the full glare of publicity. The effect of the story was that a solicitor had taken advantage of Mr Danby and was using a process of law to evict him.

Lord Denning had sympathy for Mr and Mrs Langdale, who had rushed back from

holiday in France to face the crisis. Their friends have looked askance at them, others have had nothing to do with them. Their daughter has suffered a collapse. By contrast, the Danbys did not suffer much," he said.

He hoped the issues would be aired at a full trial and said that an action alleging negligence brought by Mr Danby against Payne and Payne, solicitors in Hull for whom Mr Langdale is a consultant, should be heard at the same time. The publicity had "cast a black shadow over Mr Langdale. The innuendo left by the publicity is that he, a lawyer, has in the course of duty taken an unfair advantage over a poor man who was not represented and that he has followed this up by the process of the law."

Lord Denning added that it was important for Mr and Mrs Langdale that the black shadow should be removed. It could only be done at a full trial.

Agreeing with Lord Denning, Lord Justice Fox said the transaction was an unusual one because it gave Mr Langdale the right to repurchase over a long period, making no provision for an increase in the property's value or inflation.

He added that Mr Langdale was a solicitor and drew up the documents, while Mr Danby did not have any experience of property matters, did not have independent advice, and might have misunderstood.

Law Report, page 12

Whitehall brief

Thatcher's new-style man for all summits

By Peter Hennessy



Sir Robert Armstrong: A style that camouflages power

At the beginning of this month Sir Robert Armstrong, aged 54, the cultivated, music-loving Secretary of the Cabinet, was already the most powerful public servant in the kingdom, calibrating the flow of business through the Cabinet and its committees and supervising the work of the security and intelligence services on behalf of the Prime Minister.

In the second week of November, thanks to Mrs Margaret Thatcher's desire to disband the Civil Service Department and the departure of Sir Ian Bancroft into early retirement, Sir Robert, as joint Head of the Home Civil Service with Sir Douglas Wess of the Treasury, acquired responsibility for senior appointments in the public service, the honours system, the efficiency, management and security of the Civil Service, and another substantial tranche of influence.

Whitehall has not seen such a concentration of administrative power into a single pair of hands since the period 1956-62, when the late Lord Normanbrook combined the offices of Secretary of the Cabinet and Head of the Home Civil Service.

Two questions are raised about Sir Robert's role as a result of the bureaucratic consequences of the Prime Minister's dislike of the old CSD. Does he now wield a degree of power inappropriate in an appointed person as opposed to an elected person? Is the burden of his new "Poh-Bah" position, top

divided between two permanent secretaries on the retirement of Lord Normanbrook.

A quick glance at the international element of Sir Robert's brief will illustrate the point. In addition to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, a gathering dear to Lord Normanbrook's heart, he must prepare the Cabinet secretaries for the economic summit of world leaders, EEC summits, plus regular bilateral meetings with the Federal German Chancellor, the French President and the Irish Taoiseach.

Such diplomacy means he is out of the country for substantial periods. Even with a second permanent secretary to look after the Management and Personnel Office or him, in the person of Mr John Cassels, Sir Robert will need to become involved every time one of the permanent secretaries in charge of a commanding height of the bureaucracy resists the reformist impulses of Mr Cassels and his team.

Power sits easily on Sir Robert's shoulders. His relaxed style camouflages the immense of his office in a way that the brisk, overly efficient manner of his predecessor, Sir John Hunt (now Lord Hunt of Tanworth) did not. As one seasoned Cabinet Office watcher put it last week: "John was the iron hand in the iron glove. Robert is a much more sympathetic figure."

But the power is certainly there, stemming not just from his position at the heart of the government machine but also from the esteem in which he is held by the Prime Minister, who inherited Sir John but appointed Sir Robert. The Hunt-Armstrong comparison has been a prominent feature of Whitehall talk since the changeover in October, 1979.

A typical example involved the observation, "Mrs Thatcher had an enormous respect for John, but she thought he tended to push her along when she was not quite ready. She trusts Robert's judgment, trusts him to get a solution, to smooth out problems. She listens to him a good deal about what is going on in Whitehall and about summits. John was always sorting things out; Robert behaves in a less autocratic manner."

Sir Robert is a traditional small "c" conservative. He gives the impression of never having entertained the slightest doubt about highly convenient if somewhat threadbare constitutional conventions like collective Cabinet responsibility and ministerial responsibility.

Although by no means immune from new thinking, he has no time for reformist concepts like freedom of information which he would see as a transatlantic notion alien to British constitutional practice.

For all his recent accretion of power, his old-fashioned, highly estimable propriety makes Sir Robert the last person to capitalize on the leverage it affords him.

It will be intriguing to see in the five and a half years left to him in the Cabinet Office whether he can succeed where Lord Normanbrook failed in successfully managing both Cabinet business and the Civil Service while warding off the appellation of "deputy prime minister" that plagued Lord Armstrong in his last years at the summit of the hierarchy.

Control unit prisoner seeks Lords appeal

By Frances Gibb

A prisoner sought leave yesterday to claim damages in the House of Lords for his detention for six months in the controversial control unit set up in 1974 at Wakefield Prison to deal with trouble-makers.

Mr Michael Williams, who at the time was serving a 14-year sentence for armed robbery, is appealing on the strength of one of the findings of Mr Justice Tudor Evans, who ruled last May that although his detention was lawful, the Home Office had breached prison rules.

Yesterday Mr Michael Beloff, QC, for Mr Williams, told the Court of Appeal that it was on that one crucial point that Mr Justice Evans had found in Mr Williams' favour: that the Home Office had broken solitary confinement procedure laid down in Prison Rule 43.

The breach arose "in that there had been no full reconsideration, as the rule required, on a monthly basis, for the appellant's continued detention in the control unit", he said.

Mr Williams, whose action is supported by the National Council for Civil Liberties, was detained in the now-disbanded unit between August 23, 1974, and January 18, 1975.

Last year he attempted to sue the Home Office, claiming that his detention constituted false imprisonment, that it was not authorized under the Prison Act, 1952, nor by the rules made under that act; that it constituted a cruel and unusual punishment; and was contrary to the Bill of Rights.

He also claimed that it involved a breach of the rules of natural justice, which should give him an opportunity to make representations on why he was there, Mr Beloff said.

Mr Justice Evans had dismissed his claim except on the crucial point that there was a breach of the prison rules. But on that, the judge had said it was not for the court to adjudicate and he had refused to award damages. The same would be true for the Court of Appeal.

Rather than appeal to the Court of Appeal, therefore, where his case was certain to be dismissed, Mr Williams had sought to go straight to the Lords.

Mr Justice Cumming-Bruce, sitting with Mr Justice Brightman and Mr Justice Ackner, agreed that at first sight he thought that, as a matter of constitutional law, the principle was one of general importance.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

More jail riots feared

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

More trouble is likely in the prisons unless there are reforms Mr Andrew Macfarlane, chairman of the Association of Members of Boards of Visitors, said yesterday.

Boards of visitors are made up of members of the public appointed to act as watchdogs in prisons.

He said that if the indefensible squalid conditions in many prisons continued there would almost certainly be further disturbances by prisoners and staff industrial action. The introduction of partly suspended sentences, a proposal by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, would provide no solution.

Mr Macfarlane was expressing support for Mr John McCarthy, the governor of Wormwood Scrubs, who in a letter to *The Times* last week described himself as managing a "large penal dustbin".

FUNGICIDE KILLED 2M LETTUCES

From Our Correspondent Manchester

Two neighbouring nurserymen lost their winter crop of more than two million lettuces when they treated them with a fungicide. Yesterday three years later, the growers, Mr Robert Bond and Mr Roy Lyons, of Hesketh Bank, near Southport, Merseyside, won damages in the High Court in Manchester.

Lawyers talked in a corridor for three hours before settling their dispute with the fungicide suppliers, Robert Lunn & Sons of Exchange Street East, Liverpool, and Crow Chemicals of Huddersfield. Mr Bond was awarded damages of £150,000 and Mr Lyons £24,000. The defendants' firm will also pay £62,500 costs.

The court was told that in October, 1978, when the two growers applied the fungicide, Tubergan, the lettuces died. It was found to contain a weedkiller, atrazine.

Attack on move to alter performing right law

By Kenneth Gosling

The Performing Right Society has criticized a motion by Mr Leslie Huchfield, Labour MP for Nuneaton, calling for the society's reform.

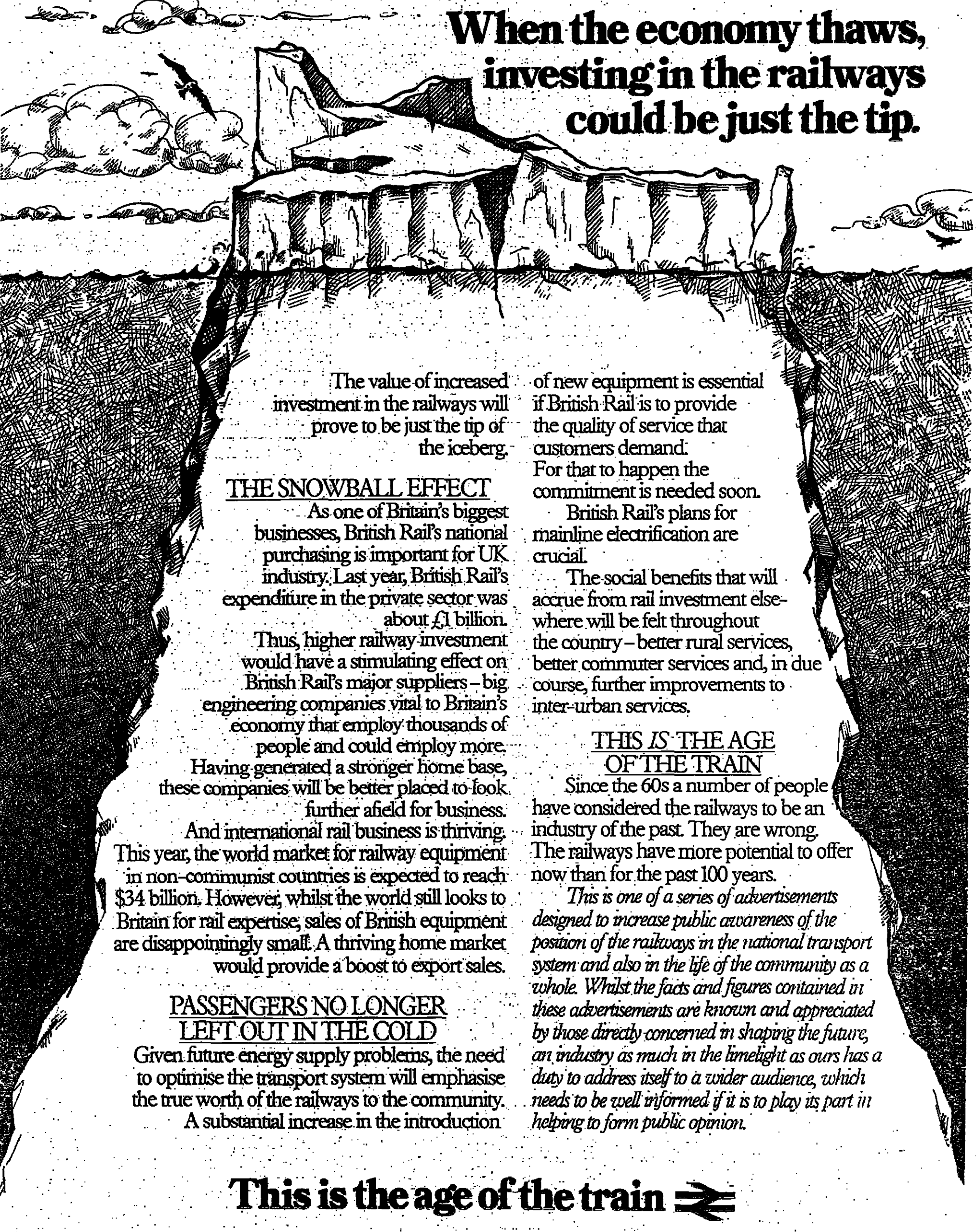
In a letter to Mr Huchfield, Mr Michael Freegard, the society's chief executive, asks him to correct publicly statements made in the House of Commons earlier this year.

Mr Huchfield's motion, which he has put down for debate next Friday, calls for the reform of the whole system of compulsory payments to the society "so that composers, lyricists and workers throughout the British music industry may receive their due reward". He also wants the Government to introduce a system to waive royalty payments for small premises such as pubs, workingmen's clubs, public houses and hairdressers.

The society says there is no valid reason why any enterprise, large or small, which uses the copyright property of others should not pay a reasonable fee.

The society has called an extraordinary general meeting for December 16 to seek approval of an amendment to the articles of association giving all members access to the list of top-earning full members, whose earnings through the society entitle them to additional votes. All full members get ten votes each and associate members, one. The top-earners get ten extra votes and are known as 20-vote members.

When the economy thaws, investing in the railways could be just the tip.



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And international rail business is thriving. This year, the world market for railway equipment in non-communist countries is expected to reach \$34 billion. However, whilst the world still looks to Britain for rail expertise, sales of British equipment are disappointingly small. A thriving home market would provide a boost to export sales.

of new equipment is essential if British Rail is to provide the quality of service that customers demand. For that to happen the commitment is needed soon.

British Rail's plans for mainline electrification are crucial.

The social benefits that will accrue from rail investment elsewhere will be felt throughout the country - better rural services, better commuter services and, in due course, further improvements to inter-urban services.

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This is the age of the train ➡

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Japanese denial on Allen cash

Tokyo.—The management of the Japanese magazine *Shunju* Tono formally denied that Mr Richard Allen, President Reagan's National Security Adviser, had received \$10,000 (£5,250) for arranging an interview with Mrs Nancy Reagan, the President's wife, last January.

The Justice Department is reported to be investigating the possibility that Mr Allen received \$10,000 for arranging the interview instead of the \$1,000 admitted by the White House.

Mr Katsuro Ishizaka, speaking on behalf of the Japanese women's journal, said the magazine only paid \$1,000 to Mr Allen, and that it had been understood from the start that the money would be given to some charitable institution.

Jail sentence on editor

Madrid.—A Spanish court sentenced a magazine editor to six months and one day's imprisonment for insulting the head of state. The editor, Juan Sánchez Erazuán, who was the editor of *Horas y Puntos* at Euzkadi Herria, a Basque magazine, last February, when the insulting material was published, was sentenced to six months and one day's imprisonment for insulting the head of state, since normally in Spain anyone convicted to a sentence of less than one year is released on probation.



Heikal removed to hospital

Cairo.—Mr Muhammad Heikal, Egypt's best-known journalist, arrested on President Sadat's orders in September, has been moved from prison to a hospital to be treated for kidney trouble.

Mr Hishem Fouad, a kidney specialist and chairman of the Central University Hospital, said Mr Heikal, who was admitted to the Kasr El-Eini hospital, "was doing fine." He added that Mr Heikal suffered from kidney stone troubles for several years.

S Africans kill 114 guerrillas

Windhoek.—South African troops killed 114 Swapo (South-West African People's Organisation) guerrillas during the past two weeks, according to Defence Force headquarters.

The largest number killed in a single incident was 17, when a group of about 20 was ambushed crossing the border into Namibia from southern Angola. Some guerrillas committed suicide when attacked by security forces in the past week, the statement added, without giving figures.

Briton in Iran jail 'well'

Mr Andrew Pyke, the British businessman held without trial in Iran, has received his first consular visit for nearly six months and is apparently in reasonable health, the Foreign Office said.

Mr Nicholas Barrington, the head of the British interest section based in the Swedish Embassy in Tehran, said Mr Pyke in Karaj prison, 25 miles west of the Iranian capital, and reported that parcels appeared to be getting through to him.

EEC meeting postponed

The meeting of EEC ministers on November 30, at which it was expected that a common fisheries policy could at last be agreed, has had to be postponed because of the Danish general election, on December 6.

In the long negotiations, the Danes have proved to be most resistant to proposals which have the general support of the other member states.

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, who is in the chair of this Council of Ministers until the end of the year, is pressing for a settlement in December.

Haig arrives in Mexico

Mexico City.—Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, arrived here for a 24-hour visit to try to persuade Mexican leaders that a communist military buildup in Nicaragua must be taken seriously.

The visit comes a day after big anti-American protests here.

British troops in Sinai will act in support role

By David Spenser

Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands announced yesterday that they will contribute troops to the proposed multinational force in Sinai next March, after the Israeli withdrawal. This decision, which is the result of intense diplomatic manoeuvring, has the support of the European Community as a whole.

The British contingent will be about 100 men, Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal, told the Commons yesterday.

They will be support troops, such as Royal Signals and Royal Engineers, and will presumably, as is normal in such operations, carry small arms. Although the Egyptian Government welcomed the European acceptance of the United States request to participate in the force immediately on being notified, the official Israeli response was still awaited last night. A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Tel Aviv said that Israel was unlikely to accept the European offer.

Throughout the past six weeks of negotiations on the issue, Israel has raised a number of objections, notably the European attitude, notably on Camp David, and it is understood that Mr Begin intends to hold a cabinet meeting on the matter before deciding the Israeli verdict under the terms of the agreement, Israel and Egypt have a veto over the participants in the force.

The diplomatic problem of trying to devise a form of support which would carry the support of the ten members of the European Community itself, satisfy the United States which has responsibility for the force, avoid alienating the more extreme Arab states on the one hand and satisfy Israeli objections on the other, was immense.

It has been attempted by drafting two statements. The first announced, in identical terms, their acceptance by the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the Netherlands. The second, added to the Israeli text, stated that the force would be a multinational force, plus a further statement explaining their position, delivered yesterday.

The acceptance by the four is based on four conditions: (i) The Force exists solely for the purpose of maintaining peace in Sinai following Israeli withdrawal. It has no other role.

(ii) The Force is being established in its present form in the absence of a United Nations decision on an international force and its position will be reviewed should such a decision become possible.

(iii) Participation by the four governments in the Force will not be taken either as committing them to or excluding them from participation in such other international peace keeping arrangements as have been or may be established in the region; and

(iv) Participation in the

Israel hint of probable veto on Europeans

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Nov 23

The Israeli Foreign Ministry hinted strongly tonight that Israel would press ahead with an earlier threat to veto the participation of Britain, France, Italy and Holland in the multinational force due to start peacekeeping patrols in the Sinai desert next April.

Within hours of the joint publication of the EEC conditions for joining the force and the speeches made to the individual parliaments of the would-be participants, the Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem commented tersely: "Statements made public up to now seem to be in contradiction of the Camp David accord."

The spokesman would not amplify his remark beyond stating that a final announcement of Israel's stand would be made after a cabinet meeting on which "would discuss the decision upon the whole complex of problems linked to the participation of the European countries."

In private, Israeli sources have indicated that the conditions laid down by the Europeans are unacceptable. The governments of Britain and Greece are being primarily blamed for preventing the EEC as a whole adopting a public position that Israel could have accepted.

Foreign observers foresaw no chance of the various statements made by EEC ministers today healing the wide gap which has grown up between the European and Israeli approaches to the Middle East peace process. There was anger here that public reference should have been made to the Venice declaration, which has been flatly rejected by a large majority in the Knesset.

From the outset of the present bitter dispute about conditions for joining the force, Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, has insisted that the EEC contingents should be sent in the context of Camp David and that no reference be made to the Venice document, which advocates bringing the Palestine Liberation Organization into the peace negotiations.

Israeli sources indicated that Mr Begin would guarantee wide support in the Cabinet if he were to use the power of veto granted to Israel under the terms of Camp David.

Saudi peace plan runs into rough weather

From Godfrey Morrison, Fez, Morocco, Nov 23

The Saudi Arabian Middle East peace formula—the eight-point Fahd Plan—ran into heavy weather today at a meeting of foreign ministers presiding for Wednesday's Arab League summit in Fez.

The plan, submitted formally yesterday by Prince Saud al-Fayez, the Saudi Foreign Minister, met strong opposition from some hardline Arab states such as Libya, Syria and Iraq at a four-hour closed session, convened in secret.

The plan is widely interpreted as offering implied de facto recognition of Israel in return for major Israeli commitment to appear to have expected the opposition the plan would arouse among Arab hardliners.

A supplement of the Saudi newspaper *Okaz*, widely distributed here today, published the text of the eight-point plan with the additional points that the Saudis have said are necessary for Middle East peace.

These are an "end to unlimited United States support to Israel; an end to Israeli 'occupation' of any part of occupied Arab lands; the Prime Minister, 'representing the worst form', and an acceptance that the Palestinians are the basic element in the Middle East equation."

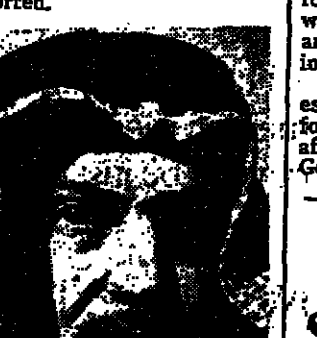
So polarized his opinion in the Arab world became that, in some hardline quarters, the very fact that the Fahd Plan was submitted in Fez, which is automatically supposed to be "in solid" way it must have been inspired by Washington.

Also expected to be discussed later today is the proposed creation of a new Arab League, which would include European countries—Britain, France, the Netherlands and Italy—in a Sinai monitoring force. Sir Simon Dawkins, Britain's ambassador to Fez, gave a statement today on this to the delegations attending the conference.

Once again the polarization of opinion in the Arab world is such that European participation in the Sinai force is being opposed by many in the Arab world as implying total Arab and European commitment to Camp David. Such a view persists despite the reservation about Camp David expressed by the Europeans and their open support for new initiatives such as the Fahd Plan.

As if the anguish about the Fahd Plan and the divisions within the Arab world, the hardline "steadfastness" of the PLO, Syria, Algeria, Libya and Saudi Arabia were not enough, this week's talks will also have to deal with bilateral quarrels among Arab states.

Dr Beirut's Syria in its first official statement, the Saudi peace plan said it will study and discuss the plan in a "brotherly spirit" at the Arab summit, Damascus Radio reported.



Prince Saud: Arab hardline opposition.

MODERATE ARABS ASK FOR ARMS

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, Nov 23

Palestinian Arabs advocating moderation in their demands for a ceasefire, and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the West Bank, today asked the military government to supply them with arms.

The spokesman of the PLO, Yasser Arafat, said that the moderate faction, who were not involved in the recent fighting, were seeking arms to defend themselves against the military government.

Mr Mustapha Duden of Hebron, and Mr Bishara Qasbi of Beit Sahour, spoke to reporters at the funeral of Yusuf al-Khatib, another moderate, who died yesterday from wounds sustained in the recent fighting.

The man headed district branches of the Village Leagues, promoted by the Israeli military government to counter the influence of the PLO in the West Bank. The PLO has called them quinquies.

Mr al-Khatib was chairman of the Ramallah District Village League. His son was also killed in the ambush.

Mr Duden, a former Jordanian Cabinet Minister, arrived in Balin village for the funeral with an armed bodyguard. He said the villagers were not requesting Israeli protection but means to protect themselves.

"I say to all Palestinians, I over the world that the moderates will never represent the Palestinian nation," he said. The true Palestinian leaders were those who remained at home and were seeking peace and life for everybody. Arabs and Jews. "We condemn political assassination everywhere," whether Arabs or Jews," he added.

The funeral was attended by Mr al-Khatib's neighbours in Balin but there were few outside. Officials of the military government were present. A party was held at a condolence call on the bereaved family directly after the interment.



President Reagan announcing that he had vetoed the stopgap funding resolution.

Backing for apartheid deplored

Afrikaners attack own church

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Nov 23

The Dutch Reformed Church (DRC), the biggest and most influential of the Afrikaner churches, has been attacked from within its own ranks for its support of racial segregation and its close identification with Afrikaner nationalism and the ruling National Party.

The attack, which is seen here as one of the most remarkable developments in the recent history of the church, is contained in a newly published collection of essays, *Storm Camps*, by 24 leading DRC theologians, ministers, and members.

The traditional English- and Afrikaans churches, such as the Anglicans, Methodists and the Roman Catholics, have long opposed apartheid, but while they have built up a large following and helped to create a politically articulate black church elite, they have had no perceptible influence on Government policy.

By contrast, the influence of the DRC, brought to the Cape by the first Dutch settlers, remains deep and pervasive, continuing a tradition of church-State partnership dating back to the days of the early Boer republics.

Since the Boers came out from the Cape, armed with Bible and gun, they developed a strong sense of affinity with the Jews of the Old Testament, guided by God in their search for the promised Land in a barren, hostile wilderness.

In one of the controversial essays, Dr Frans Geldenhuys, a former director of ecclesiastical affairs and information of the General Synod of the DRC, says that the Afrikaner churches, with their policy of racial separation, are isolated from mainstream Christianity and "becoming totally irrelevant in the fast-changing situation in South Africa."

The other churches in South Africa, who belong to the multi-racial South African Council of Churches (SACC), are supported by the entire Christian world in condemning apartheid as evil and sinful. Dr Geldenhuys writes: "The Afrikaner churches stand alone in maintaining that there is biblical justification for the system of separate development."

In another essay, Dr Jacques Kriel, Rector of the University of Bophuthatswana, criticises scathingly the DRC's close links with the Afrikaner Broederbond, the elite secret society to which only white, Calvinist Afrikaner males can belong. More than 60 per cent of DRC ministers are members of the brotherhood, he claims.

So long as these links persist, Dr Kriel says, the DRC will never be able to help to bring about constitutional change in South Africa because it "will never be clear whether the church is acting in obedience to Christ or the Broederbond."

In a summing-up, the editors of the collection of essays write that the commitment of most DRC clergy to Afrikanerdom and government policy has rendered them incapable of applying the teachings of the Gospel to the social and political situation in South Africa.

They urge the DRC to end its support for apartheid and to join hands with other South African churches in working for "a society of true justice, peace and well-being for all."

In no society, they say, should skin colour be made the judge of human worth.

The criticism of the DRC and its links with the Broederbond has been given prominent, and generally sympathetic, treatment in the Cape-based stable of Afrikaner newspapers considered loyal to Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister. Although a Broederbond member, like all previous National Party prime ministers, Mr Botha is regarded as a veritable liberal politically.

His cautious policy of apartheid reform is currently under strong attack from the National Party's right-wing, led by the powerful Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the party's Transvaal branch.

Dr Treurnicht is a former DRC pastor, and at the recent congress of the Transvaal party, he quoted Calvin on the "transgression of forcing people of different race together."

When apartheid became formal government policy with the coming to power of the National Party in 1948, the DRC furnished scriptural justification for separation of the races, cloaking in modern terms the notion that the sons of Ham were cursed by being black and degenerate and fit only to be hewers of wood and drawers of water.

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Nov 23

Today the DRC, together with two smaller offshoots, commands the allegiance of more than 50 per cent of Afrikaners (about 60 per cent of the white population). About 28 per cent of (mixed-race) Coloured people and six per cent of Black Africans also belong to the DRC, but worship in separate churches.

There has long been speculation over the future of the DRC, which has been diminished with the withdrawal of a permanent Royal Navy presence from the Mediterranean.

There could be some criticism of the Government's decision to close the dockyard at Gibraltar, starting in 1983. A total of 950 jobs will be lost, 800 of them held by local people.

The decision, which will be bitterly opposed in Gibraltar, following the Government's recent defence review, in which it was resolved to run down the number of surface warships in the fleet.

The naval base in Gibraltar will remain, but the ending of the historic dockyard will mean no more repairs and refit-work for Gibraltar's shipyard, before the final closure process gets under way, will begin next year.

Meanwhile consultations are about to start with the Gibraltar Government with a view to finding alternative uses for the facilities, including the commercialisation of the yard.

The changed opening hours for the airfield, which is used also by civilian traffic, will bring these "more into line with those required for military purposes."

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Navy will close Gibraltar dockyard

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

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'Terrorist suppliers spied on Libya' claim

By David Cross

British and United States intelligence agencies may have turned a blind eye to some of the "terrorist" activities of a group of former American spies who have been supplying the Libyans with war materials and military training.

In return the agents, who once worked for the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), could have been providing the workings of Colonel Gaddafi's regime in Tripoli.

This remarkable possibility was aired on the BBC television programme *Panorama* last night when it investigated the illegal business dealings of Mr Edwin Wilson and Mr Frank Terpil, both former CIA agents.

The claim is based on the evidence of Mr Terpil, a former CIA computer specialist, who was once a business associate of the two former agents but who has severed all links with them.

Mr Mulcahy told *Panorama* that he originally thought the CIA was selling military equipment to the Libyan Government until he found a document which made it clear that Mr Wilson and Mr Terpil were providing the Libyans with terrorist equipment and training.

He then contacted a senior CIA official to find out whether the details were being organized by the agency. He had been led to believe, the CIA official was very vague but did not categorically deny that the agency was involved, Mr Mulcahy told *Panorama*.

According to *Panorama*, its report had indeed established close links between American intelligence men and Mr Wilson and Mr Terpil. It claimed: "Wilson and Terpil gave them information in return for freedom to continue business as usual."

Moreover, Mr Mulcahy insisted that Mr Wilson and Mr Terpil were trying to establish the same relationship in Britain.

Mr Mulcahy said he did not know whether the British intelligence authorities were providing his former associates with information. But it was clear that "we were never interested in what was going on in London (and other parts of the United Kingdom) were concerned."

ZIA SEES EYE-TO-EYE WITH EVREN

Islamabad, Nov 23.—General

Kenan Evren, the Turkish head of State, today met President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan here for talks on the international situation, with emphasis on developments in Europe and South-East Asia, official sources said.

The two leaders expressed an "identity of views" on all issues and "absolute solidarity on political matters," the sources said.

President Zia briefed General Evren on Pakistan's efforts towards reaching a political settlement on Afghanistan, while his Turkish counterpart gave him views on East-West relations and developments in Europe and elsewhere.

At banquet speeches yesterday, the two heads of state had expressed concern about increasing tension in the world and the threat of war. Both President Zia and General Evren backed the Saudi Arabian peace plan for the Middle East and demanded an end to the stalemate between Iran and Iraq.—APF.

Adana, Turkey: Martial law authorities here said they had arrested 33 suspected members of a Kurdish separatist gang, along with weapons, explosives and letters.—AP.

Greece snubs Turkey on Aegean

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Nov 23

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, told Parliament tonight that his Socialist Government was not prepared to continue discussions with Turkey over the Aegean continental shelf. He said: "If Turkey has any claims for it, it must appeal to the international court."

The Prime Minister was replying to opposition criticism of his foreign policy on the second day of a confidence debate.

Mr George Rallis, the former Prime Minister and main opposition leader, said it was absurd to claim that Greece's continental shelf boundaries were negotiable. He said: "This is what the dialogue with Turkey is all about."

Mr Papandreu said that as far as Greece was concerned the Aegean continental shelf

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Nov 23

was already determined by the Geneva Convention of 1958. This accepts that islands are entitled to a continental shelf. It would give Turkey only 3 per cent of the Aegean shelf under international waters and the rest to Greece. Turkey rejects this and invokes equity to claim a larger share.

During the debate of the Government's socialist programme Mr Papandreu said foreign banks as well as the smaller Greek banks are to be exempted from nationalization.

He said nationalization or rather "socialization," as he terms it, is to begin with the large Greek banks which, in any case, are already state-controlled.

The difference is, he said, that their main criterion for business will be to serve the social whole rather than the big vested interests, as hitherto.

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Nov 23

The list of key enterprises the Socialists intend to "socialize" include energy, public utilities, public transport and the arms industries which are already state-owned as well as the big mining concerns, shipyards, steel, cement, fertilizers and pharmaceuticals.

The Prime Minister did not explain where the line between "big" and "small" is to be drawn, but he did promise that there would be no expropriation in each case. Compensation would be paid as the construction required.

The Prime Minister reaffirmed his party's dedication to a pluralistic parliamentary democracy and promised to introduce a system of proportional representation for the next elections and, at the same time, reduce the voting age from 20 to 18.

Leading article, page 11

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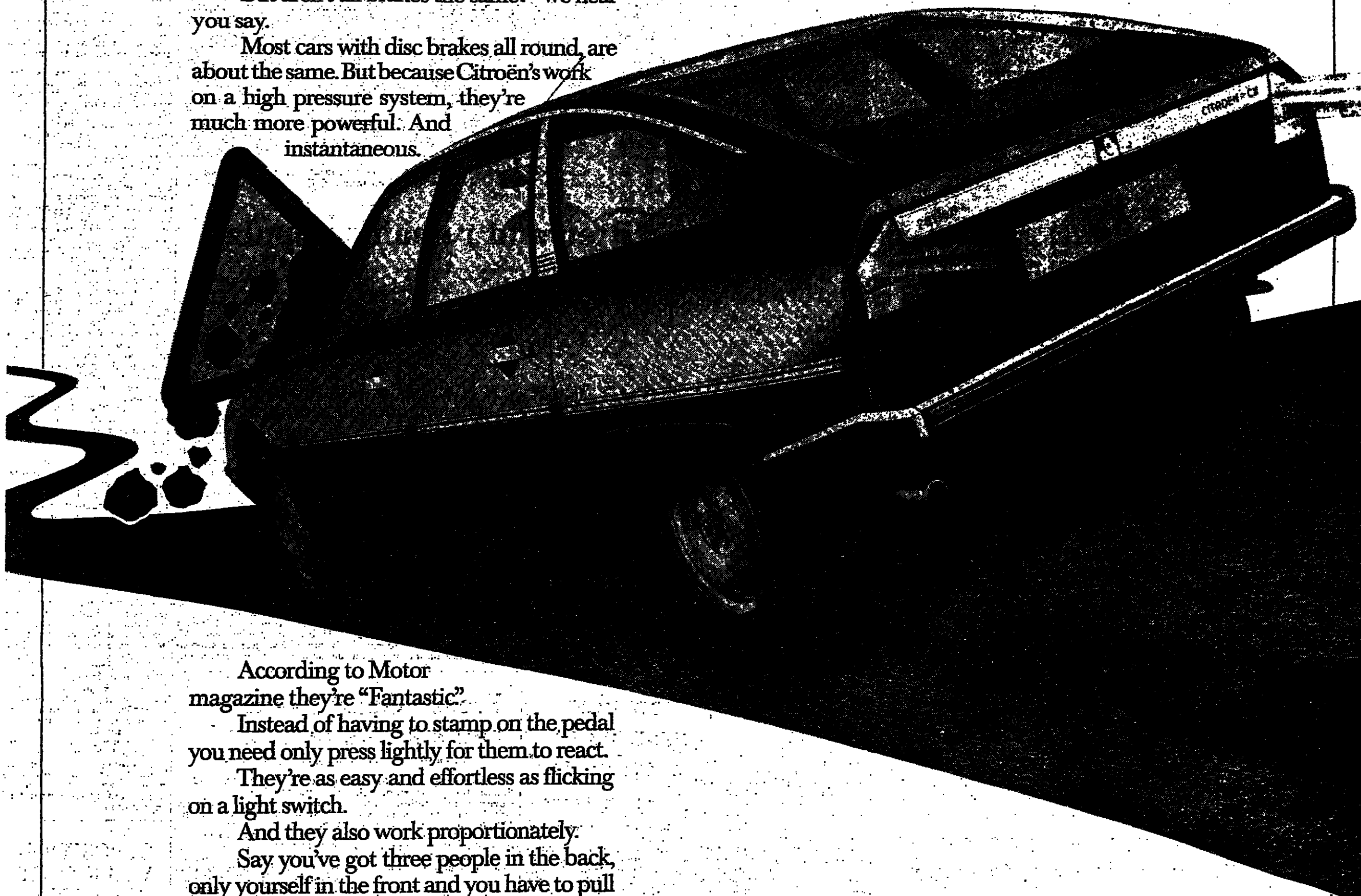
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If you can find the time, arrange a test drive with your local dealer.

Don't expect it to be all love and roses at first. Like any lasting relationship it takes a little time before you discover how good it really is.

The remarkable CX. £6,549.

Solidarity problems as key regional members resign

By Roger Boyes

The talks between the Polish Government and Solidarity have opened up serious problems in the ranks of the independent union. In Gdansk, Mr Andrzej Gwiazda and 14 other members of the regional executive of Solidarity have resigned because they consider that Mr Lech Walesa, the union leader, has been too conciliatory in the talks.

Meanwhile in Warsaw, dissident intellectuals frustrated by Solidarity's slow progress in achieving major political reform, have established a new social-democratic oriented group that challenges the monopoly of the Communist Party, seeks greater national autonomy within the Warsaw Pact and aims to fill an important political vacuum.

It is expected that Mr Walesa will try to persuade the Gdansk executive to withdraw their resignations and will renew his promises to consult more closely.

But, Solidarity sources reported yesterday that the rift between Mr Walesa and Mr Gwiazda, one of Mr Walesa's closest aides, appeared to be very wide.

In Warsaw, police yesterday briefly held Mr Jacek Kuron, a leading dissident, for an hour of questioning after a raid on his home on Sunday. Mr Kuron is now one of the moving forces behind the new political grouping, the "Club of the Self-governing Republic". Officials justified their raid by saying that the Club's founding document was "anti-constitutional and anti-communist".

The details of the document are still somewhat blurred, but it is clear that it is designed to set up a new ideological programme that carries the political impetus of the Solidarity movement a significant step further, creating medium-term goals out of spontaneous idealism.

"The belief that a social protest movement would soon lead to the emergence of a democratic and independent state has turned out to be an illusion," the document is reported as saying.

But the document seems to stop short of calling for a complete withdrawal of from the Warsaw Pact — an understandably sensitive point. Rather, it argues that a logical extension of a multi-party democracy — the Club's principal aim — was a renegotiation of Poland's relations with Moscow.

"Poles, bereft of civil rights, had no influence on the model of Polish-Soviet relations that emerged in the Stalinist era and has remained intact until today. In future negotiations with the USSR, in which authentic representatives of Poland take part, a new arrangement should be worked out, in which necessary self-limitation does not violate national sovereignty."

The new grouping has sprung up for two principal reasons. First, there was tangible disappointment, especially among dissident intellectuals, that the reformist zeal of the Solidarity unionists had not translated

into fully fledged political change of the communist system.

Mr Kuron, a dissident of some 17 years standing, felt this most acutely — he played an important part in establishing Solidarity 15 months ago and was one of the key figures in the now disbanded Committee for Workers' Self Defence (KOR).

This disappointment has turned into alarm in intellectual circles, with the emergence of the chauvinist Confederation for Independent Poland (KPN) which is preaching a programme of total independence and anti-Russian activities. KPN, in the view of the new Club, poses a considerable threat to hopes of political reform.

Despite Mr Gwiazda's criticisms of the union chief, there seems to have been no progress in talks between the Polish Government and Solidarity. One of the central questions remaining that of Solidarity's role in a proposed "Front of National Understanding".

The lack of progress on the talks seems set to unleash a new round of labour unrest by workers, some of whom have already written off union-governmental dialogue as a pointless exercise.

Student strikes have spread to 25 new colleges — the total of institutes on strike is now 56 — farmers have begun new sit-ins, taxi drivers are also threatening a stoppage, on Wednesday.

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'Naval role for neutron warheads'

By Henry Stanhope

Neutron warheads would offer military advantages during a war at sea as well as on land, according to Jane's Weapon Systems 1981-2 which is published today.

President Reagan has authorized production of components to make the controversial warhead because it is said to be more effective than other nuclear weapons in stopping enemy tanks in a crisis.

Jane's editor, Mr Ronald Pretty, argues however that the warheads would be proportionately more of their energy in the form of radiation and less in blast and heat, would be equally lethal against ships' crews.

Moreover, the electromagnetic pulse effect of a nuclear explosion would destroy a ship's communications systems even if its hull remained intact.

Mr Pretty also foresees an application for such weapons in anti-missile and anti-satellite systems. Effective "kill mechanisms" for use against electronic apparatus in space are already a subject of considerable importance to the superpowers.

Mr Pretty says in the foreword that last year's disclosure that the United States was developing a Stealth aircraft which would be virtually "invisible" to radar might have been expected to mark the impending end for aircraft detection and tracking radars.

The Americans were said to have achieved "very promising results" by adjusting the shape and the new Stealth bomber design and by using radar absorbent materials on the fuselage. Such techniques seem more promising, however, in respect of small robot aircraft than the large bomber now envisaged.

Mr Pretty says that radar designers have several possibilities to help counter aircraft using Stealth technology. These include the adoption of a wide frequency coverage.

He also says that an effective air defence system to combat Stealth might be developed from the kind of air surveillance system now being designed for Britain's Civil Aviation Authority.

Mr Pretty points out that the Soviet Union has beaten the United States in putting a vertical launch missile system to sea, in the Kirov class.

Mitterrand remains popular

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Nov 23

The "state of grace" enjoyed by the Socialist Government, or the "state of shock" of French public opinion as the opposition prefers to call it, is continuing six months after the Socialists came to power.

The two latest opinion polls, one in the news magazine *Le Point*, the other in the opposition daily, *Le Quotidien de Paris*, confirm that President Mitterrand's popularity is still considerable even though it has slipped a little in the past couple of months. But, rather paradoxically more French men and women are worried about the future, and pessimistic about inflation and employment prospects.

The Gaullist and Giscardian opposition are not reaping the fruits of this erosion of public confidence, however. Less than one Frenchman in two has a good opinion of the leaders of the outgoing majority.

Mr Philippe Tesson, the Editor-in-Chief of the *Le Quotidien de Paris*, remarks in a cruelly lucid leading

French Senate rejects nationalization Bill

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Nov 23

As expected, the French Senate today threw out the Government's nationalization Bill. It voted by a majority of 184 to 109 what is called technically the previous question, the adoption of which means that there is no case for debating a Bill.

This demonstration of the hostility of the upper House to the Government's plans has the effect of delaying them, not of thwarting them.

The text of the Bill, as voted by the National Assembly last month, is submitted to a joint committee of seven members of both Houses, which has to agree it after which it is sent back for approval to both Houses. If agreement cannot be reached, the National Assembly votes again on the original text which, if approved by the Assembly, then becomes law.

The conservative majority in the Senate followed the report of its special committee on nationalization which recommended rejection of the Bill on economic, social and constitutional grounds. M Jean-Pierre Fourcade, a former Giscardian Minister of Finance, had argued last week that the Bill lacked cohesion and pragmatism. "It is wrong to equate state control and job creation," he said.

Nationalization means the loss of qualified personnel, of commercial partners, foreign markets, banking networks and subsidiaries. Its cost, including that of litigation, would be exorbitant. It went counter to the Government's decentralization policy by concentrating powers of decision.

Four years jail for anti-tax campaigner

From Christopher Follett

Copenhagen, Nov 23

The Danish High Court today sentenced Mr Mogens Glistrup, a tax lawyer and leader of the controversial anti-tax Progress Party, to four years imprisonment, debarring him from his legal practice and fining him 4m kroner (\$500,000) for gross tax fraud.

The sentence, against which Mr Glistrup is to appeal to the Supreme Court, is much more severe than the 5.5m kroner in fines and costs originally imposed by a Copenhagen magistrate's court in 1978. When repayment of back taxes and costs are taken into consideration, today's ruling will cost Mr Glistrup a total of almost 10m kroner on top of the prison sentence.

In a radio interview Mr Glistrup described the sentence as political persecution and said it would in no way affect his leadership of the Progress Party during the current election campaign for which polling is on December 1.

Today's High Court ruling is the latest development in a gruelling marathon series of court cases initiated by the state against Mr Glistrup for tax offences in 1974. With more than 150 cases in both the local and high courts the Glistrup case is the longest and costliest proceedings in Danish legal history.

Mr Glistrup, aged 55, is a fiery millionaire from the Baltic island of Bornholm who describes himself as "the most famous Dane in the world since Hans Christian Andersen". He first came to the attention of the public in 1971, when he appeared in television programme and strongly criticized the Danish tax system, pointing out glaring loopholes and illogicalities in the country's complex tax laws.

Claiming that he paid no tax while earning a fortune of millions of kroner through clever juggling with the tax regulations, Mr Glistrup became, something of a national hero in this overtaxed welfare state.

An author of treatises on taxation and a former lecturer at the University of Copenhagen, Mr Glistrup likened tax evaders to Denmark's Second World War resistance fighters. In 1972 he founded an anti-tax, anti-welfare state, anti-bureaucracy protest party, the Progress Party.

The party embodied Mr Glistrup's beliefs that all income tax should be abolished, along with bureaucracy, 50 civil servants being sufficient, in his opinion, to run the country.

On defence, Mr Glistrup advocated the dismantling of the military, and its replacement by an automatic telephone answering service announcing, "We surrender" in Russian.

S Africa to legalize multiracial sport

From Michael Hornsby

Johannesburg, Nov 23

Mr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of National Education, has said that the last remaining legal barriers to multiracial sport in South Africa will be removed by the Government at the next session of parliament starting at the end of January.

But at the same time he has made clear that sport will continue to be segregated in principle at school level. If schools with pupils of different colour wished to compete against each other, they would have to seek special permission from the Department of Education.

Enlarging on the Government's latest position in an interview with *The Times*, Mr Viljoen said the aim was not to enable integration but to "de-politicize" sport and enable sports clubs and other bodies to "exercise the local option".

The two laws which will be amended at the next session, Mr Viljoen said, are the Urban Areas Act and the Group Areas Act. The first, among other things, requires a non-African to have a permit to be in a black township, while the second prohibits "occupation" by people of one race or group of an area reserved for those of another.

These will be changed so as no longer to apply to people taking part in or attending sporting activities. The Liquor Act, which limits premises licensed to serve only one race group, was changed at the last session to exempt sports clubs from its provisions.

There would still be times, Mr Viljoen admitted, when a conflict of competing autonomous arises between, say, a sports club which wishes to have a multiracial meeting, and a local authority owning the facilities which is not willing to make them available.

Such a refusal on the part of the authority might not be unreasonable, Dr Viljoen argued. "For example, let us say a municipal authority rents a bowling green to a club in a white residential area, and the club decides to go multiracial. It would thereby disturb the whole racial composition of that residential area, and that would clash with the Government's policy of having segregated residential areas."

"In such a case I would not consider it unreasonable if the municipal authority refused to rent its facilities to a multiracial club inside a white residential area," he said. But there would be nothing to prevent a club with its own premises and facilities from going multiracial, even in a white area.

This nicely-judged distinction, coming from a minister considered a *verligte* (liberal) in the Afrikaner political spectrum, illustrates the clear limits that will still be set — legal barriers or no — to the deracialization of sport.

Both Pretoria and Johannesburg municipal authorities, in fact, often refuse the use of their facilities to black sportsmen.

Multiracial sport in schools was "very sensitive", Dr Viljoen admitted, in clear reference to the entrenched opposition to it from the right-wing of the ruling National Party. He blamed the situation in part on private schools which had enrolled more black pupils than they were entitled to.

Ukraine repression attacked in report

By Denis Taylor

The degree of repression in the Ukraine conflicts with the official line that the nationalities problem has been successfully resolved in the Soviet Union, according to a new report published by the Minority Rights Group.

This "estimates" that Ukrainians form at least 40 per cent of the political prisoners in Soviet labour camps and jails.

The 45 million Ukrainians, inhabiting a Soviet republic bigger than France and with substantial frontiers with Poland and Romania, are described as "probably the largest nation in the world today to have been denied real and lasting independent statehood".

Because of "the regime's unwillingness to allow the same sort of expressions of Ukrainian patriotism as it permits, and to a considerable extent promotes, in the case of the Russians, there exists a situation in which even a moderate interest in the preservation and development of Ukrainian national identity is regarded as non-conformist or even disloyal behaviour," the report says.

Many Ukrainian dissidents, best characterized as national democrats, have sought permission to leave the USSR; but the Soviet authorities have ignored their requests, preferring to repress former Ukrainian political prisoners rather than permit them to emigrate.

While concluding that nationalism remains strong, at least in the Western Ukraine, the report finds that dissent "has still successfully to extend its roots from the intelligentsia to the working class."

"The latter, with the exception of the workers' rights campaigners from the Donbas, Vladimir Klebanov and Alexei Nikitin, both of whom are currently forcibly detained in psychiatric hospitals, has remained largely politically inert."

The Ukrainians and Georgians by Bohdan Nalyaylo and C. J. Peters (Minority Rights Group, 36, Craven Street, London, WC2 2NSG, £1.20 plus 30p postage).

Trudeau sets deadline on Indian rights issue

From John Best, Ottawa, Nov 23

As parliamentary debates on Canada's constitutional reform plan resumed this afternoon, behind-the-scenes efforts continued to overcome two centres of vociferous opposition to the plan.

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, has given the 10 provincial premiers until tomorrow night to tell him their views on how to incorporate protection of aboriginal rights in a new constitution.

Native groups across Canada have been vehemently protesting at the exclusion of aboriginal rights from a charter of rights and freedoms approved by Mr Trudeau and nine provincial premiers — all except Mr Rene Levesque of Quebec — at a federal-provincial conference on November 5.

The charter is part of a constitutional reform package, now before parliament, the effect of which would be to bring home to Canada the 1867 British North America Act and end Britain's residual control over it.

Women's rights were also left without full protection in the accord struck on November 5, and feminist groups are protesting loudly.

Opening parliamentary debate on the reform package last Friday, Mr Jean Chrétien, the Justice Minister, predicted that negotiations in progress would lead to the incorporation of both "native" and women's rights clauses.

Civil servants clock-in

Malaysia's efficiency drive

From David Watts, Kuala Lumpur, Nov 23

Before 8 am every working day a man with glossy black hair, glasses framing an open, direct expression and wearing a neatly pressed safari suit pushes a yellow card into a time clock on the ground floor of his office building. The Prime Minister of Malaysia has arrived for work.

Throughout the Malaysian capital civil servants are doing the same. They are not to talk business until they are inside their offices: it might give way to a highly-prized Malay pastime, conversation.

By 8 am most of them are in their offices and ready to begin another day of work for Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed's new Government.

There is little sympathy for back-sliders, clock in late three times and your job is in jeopardy.

Dr Mahathir means what he says when he wants a government of good management by example. So far about 12 government agencies and four ministries have introduced clocking in. The experiment has been so successful that from the beginning of next year all

government departments will introduce the system, and some state governments have followed suit.

"It's working like magic as far as efficiency is concerned," a government planner said.

Some civil servants are not quite so keen about Dr Mahathir's *bersekutukan* (clean, efficient, smooth) or BCL government. New governments have been known before to make similar idealistic declarations of intent on taking office, but most of Malaysia's leaders have placed a priority on avoiding domestic controversy. Dr Mahathir is certainly not known for that.

He is determined the country will have a strong sense of direction, will work hard and be disciplined, the very qualities which worked so successfully in the European colonization of South-East Asia and which he is convinced will reward Malaysia.

There are incentive schemes and prizes for civil servants indicative of the Government's accentuation of the positive which is mirrored by a drive against corruption at all levels.

While Dr Mahathir says corruption is not institutionalized in Malaysia the problem becomes infinitely more complex outside the federal government.

Dr Mahathir may turn out to be a difficult Prime minister from the foreign point of view, but he will almost certainly be good for Malaysia.

Dr Mahathir: Wants Malaysia clean, smooth, efficient.

New plea granted in Broglie trial

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov 23

There was excitement and expectancy in court this afternoon when proceedings were resumed in the case of the murder of Prince Jean de France. The following is an explosive statement of M André Giresse, the presiding judge, on Friday, describing the case as a "French Watergate", and accusing M Michel Poniatowski, then Minister of the Interior, and the most senior officials of the police hierarchy, of making a mockery of justice.

Today, neither the public prosecutor, nor counsel for the defence, nor counsel for the family of the victim, raised objections of principle or law to what M Giresse had said or suggested.

There was, however, a formal plea by Maître Paul Lombard, counsel for M Pierre de Vargne, the business associate of the Prince, and the alleged instigator of the crime which occurred in December 1976, that because the presiding judge's statements "marked an important turning point in the trial and indeed in the opinion of some commentators, an important moment in judicial history", it should be considered minutes of the proceedings.

The opinion had been formally expressed by the bench that this was no ordinary criminal case, in which a prominent figure of the Fifth Republic has as the indictment maintains — been murdered for a paltry debt of 40,000 francs, and therefore the real guilty men were not those in the dock.

The plea was granted and the court settled to the routine of hearing the evidence of medical experts.

The question debated by counsel and reporters on the fringes of the court today was whether M Poniatowski would turn up on Thursday and testify, even if he had not received the reply he insisted on to the questions in his open letter to President Mitterrand, yesterday, alleging that M Giresse was in breach of the impartiality, serenity, and discretion required of a judge by the code of criminal procedure.

The *quotidien de Paris* notes that "it would have been easy for M Poniatowski, rather than accuse the judge of failing in his duty of discretion, to proclaim that it would be child's play for him to clear himself of all allegations".

14 hurt as Malta election campaign turns violent

From Our Correspondent, Malta, Nov 23

Fourteen people were hurt yesterday in the first ugly brawl in Malta's election Campaign when rival political supporters clashed in the village of Zebbug, in central Malta. Fifteen arrests were made.

The incident began when supporters of the opposition Nationalist Party barricaded themselves inside a club as their opponents from the ruling Labour Party demonstrated in the streets.

The demonstrators overcame police barriers and vehicles parked against the door and made three attempts by breaking in, with the police apparently unable to prevent them. Club members appeared on roof and, using explosives, toppled the stone balustrade on to the demonstrators and the police.

Luckily, a police bus took the full brunt of the balustrade, and no-one was seriously hurt. The injured, who included a police sergeant, two women and a child were taken to hospital where six were detained.

Cars outside the club were set on fire. The army was called in and a helicopter circling overhead dropped tear gas on the club roof.

Meanwhile Mr Minto's supporters continued to "besiege" the club, with armed police and soldiers standing by until, in the evening, police managed to escort the Nationalists from the building.

At one time, Mr Minto appeared on the scene and appealed for calm.

The election will be held on December 12.

Israeli wins Medicis

Paris, Nov 23—The 1981 Medicis Literary Prize for a foreign writer was today awarded to David Shahar, the Israeli author, for his book *Le Jour de la Contesse*.

The work is the last in a trilogy that depicts the daily lives and dreams of the Jews, Muslims and Christians who live in Jerusalem. Mr Shahar who is 55, was born in Jerusalem where his family has lived for five generations. He teaches literature at the University of Jerusalem. The Medicis Prize for Fiction, chosen by a jury of women, was awarded to Catherine Hemy-Vielle for her first novel, *La Nuit du Grand Vizir*. The book is set in Baghdad in the ninth century.

Francis-Olivier Rousseau won the Medicis prize for his *L'Enfant d'Edouard* (The Childhood of Edouard).

OPPOSITION WALK-OUTS IN INDIA

From Kuldip Nayyar

Delhi, Nov 23

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In the Rajya Sabha (Upper House), the Opposition tried to insist that the Government disclose all relevant documents connected with agreement with the IMF. When Mr Ramaswami Venkataraman, the Finance Minister, said he could not do so, most Opposition members walked out.

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Could Roy Jenkins be the real Crosby casualty?

The SDP's Gang of Four have made a regular habit of lunching together on Monday mornings before the fortnightly meetings of the party's steering committee. Yesterday, for the first time, the lunch did not take place. Shirley Williams is out of town with rather more pressing matters to attend to, and Roy Jenkins was also away, and the others decided to sit down with two empty places at the table.

By the time the four next come together, their relative positions in the party could well have undergone a subtle but significant transformation. At present, it is generally agreed that Roy Jenkins dominates the steering committee and David Owen the parliamentary committee made up of the Social Democrats. Mrs Williams meets every Thursday.

If Shirley Williams wins the leadership election on Thursday, as the polls suggest she will, and particularly if she wins it with a handsome majority, she will stand in these two central organs of the party, and among the membership at large, will be considerably enhanced. Several leading

Social Democrats are already beginning to ask themselves how much difference this would make to the leadership issue and to the future style and direction of the party.

There are three inter-related questions about the leadership: how will it be decided, who will get it and what effect will a single leader have on the nature of the party?

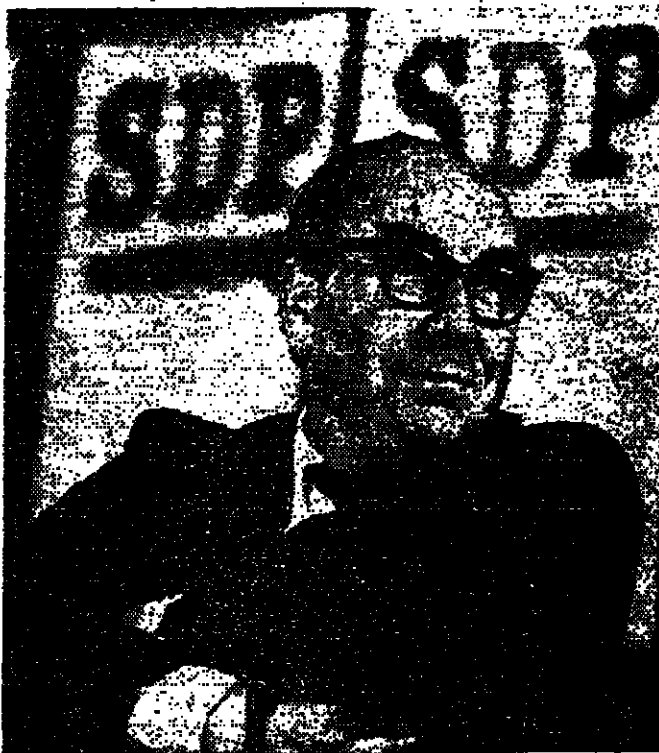
On the method of election, the SDP's draft constitution proposes that the leader should be nominated and provisionally elected by the parliamentary committee and then endorsed by the Council of Social Democracy, the party's 100-strong parliament which will be elected next year. Only if the council fails to endorse the MPs' choice of leader will the issue go to a ballot of all the members.

This proposal has the backing of Roy Jenkins, William Rodgers and a majority of the steering committee. It is, however, opposed by Shirley Williams, David Owen and a group on the steering committee led by Michael Thomas who argue for the leader to be directly elected by the party membership. To a certain extent the

division on this issue reflects a difference between the more constitutionally and Parliamentarily minded of the SDP leadership and those of a more radical and populist hue. There is also an element of self-interest involved. Jenkins is generally considered to have the best chance of becoming leader if the electorate is restricted to MPs, while Williams and Owen are seen as having a better chance in a contest with a wider franchise.

A decisive victory for Shirley Williams at Crosby could strengthen the one-man, one-vote lobby. It would also clearly improve her own chances in the leadership stakes. Not least important, it would also put her firmly in the race. Until Roy Jenkins also wins a seat, he cannot be counted as a certain winner.

The party's timetable gives him at least another six months to get back into Parliament. The draft constitution is to be discussed at a special conference in February and put to a ballot of the whole membership in March. There is likely to be a specific ballot on the method of electing the leader. If the result favours the one-man,



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they perceive to be Jenkins' intellectual liberalism and Europeanism. Those from traditional working-class, right-wing Labour backgrounds see in him a man with roots similar to their own and free of the Fabian elitism with which some associate Williams and Owen.

Roy Jenkins' election as leader would, in fact, leave unresolved the central question about the SDP's future direction: is it to be more a Mark Two Labour Party representing the working-class, social-democratic traditions of the Gaiskell era or more a new-style radical centre party different from anything seen before in British politics?

He alone, perhaps, can keep these two elements in play and maintain the extraordinary and even contradictory coalition which is the Social Democratic Party. For all his clear-drinking image, Jenkins has in a curious way managed to remain more a man of the people than either of his two main rivals for the new party's leadership.

Ian Bradley

A chance for reform the EEC will bungle

by Joan Pearce

A mere mention of the costs of the CAP. The European Community's Common Agricultural Policy more than it can sell at the usually sufficient to stop price set. The implied misallocation of resources represents nearly 10 per cent of the EEC's gross domestic product. These costs to consumers, since prices would be lower without the CAP. Non-EEC countries are also hurt, because they have to compete with subsidised exports from the community.

Though the British Government professes earnestly to seek a reform of the CAP, instead of making serious proposals it has simply demanded a reduction in Britain's budgetary contribution. This reflects partly the current obsession with reducing public spending and partly the CAP's benefits to our farm sector, a traditional bastion of the Conservative Party.

The persistent attachment of France and other exporting countries to the CAP, and the British and German countries' reluctance to support the Commission to propose leaving the CAP virtually intact, and dealing with the British contribution by a financial mechanism for partly reimbursing it. This is an unsatisfactory compromise.

It would be preferable to tackle the CAP directly by holding down prices until they no longer induced over-increasing excess production. Such an approach would require a major restructuring of the CAP, which would be a task for the Commission to propose leaving the CAP virtually intact, and dealing with the British contribution by a financial mechanism for partly reimbursing it. This is an unsatisfactory compromise.

'Attitudes have frozen on the basis of long outdated or short-sighted appreciations of national interest'

otherwise cause hardship. Because the poor farmers tend to be concentrated in the poor countries of the community, income aids would tend to be financed, at least in part, from the community budget.

France and other exporters would have to be convinced of the benefits to them of lower prices: their comparative advantage as low-cost producers would be eroded. The French share of the CAP's total income would be reduced, and as community prices drew closer to world prices it would be easier to export outside the EEC. Farmers tend to resist income subsidies as handouts, and they would be persuaded that prices maintained at an artificially high level also compromise subsidy. All would have to recognize that the budgetary costs of the CAP would rise in the short run.

The short-run benefits would be in reducing the non-budgetary costs of the CAP, that is, a better allocation of resources and lower prices to consumers, and in a more rational distribution of budget expenditure, towards poorer farmers and poorer member states. Obviously major shifts in attitudes must precede such a change, but unfortunately attitudes have frozen on the basis of long outdated or short-sighted appreciations of national interest. True progress in the CAP and the community is being blocked by misunderstanding of the basic issues and political posturing which ignores the economic realities.

The writer is Research Fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs and author of the Chatham House paper, Common Agricultural Policy: Prospects for Change, published today by Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Bridesheads unvisited or hard times for Britain's stately homes

The sun shone fitfully on Ragley Hall, a seventeenth-century Palladian mansion near Alcester, in Warwickshire. Its owner, the Marquess of Hertford, shirt-sleeved and clearly hotfooted from some party, parked his Land Rover in the front drive, greeted the handful of sauntering visitors and urged them to essay the newly opened restaurant.

How was business, one asked, as one does with marquesses and for grants from the Historic Buildings Council towards the cost of repairs and maintenance.

What is worrying the association particularly is the plight of the so-called smaller houses, which have neither revenue-producing estates nor enough attractions to draw the paying public in large numbers. "Smaller" still means uncomfortably large when it comes to paying maintenance bills, a burden increased by the requirement that repairs and alterations to listed buildings be carried out to approved plans and using specified materials.

Even those owners who appear to have done quite nicely out of opening their homes to the public have, in many cases, borrowed large sums for the purpose and have found that the income from visitors comes nowhere near to covering the cost of interest and repayments.

A growing number are therefore likely to seek alternative solutions. Institutional use has proved the salvation of some houses, but large companies do not seem as interested now as they were a few years ago in acquiring country mansions for use as training or conference centres.

Conversion to a hotel is another possibility, but usually entails undesirable internal alterations. There are also likely to be difficulties over fire regulations.

Often the best solution, and one that is becoming increasingly popular, is dividing a large house into flats. This can then be done without damaging the interior, and it certainly makes more sense than a family of three or four people continuing to rattle around in a house built for 30 or 40. But there is a risk of subsequent disputes over responsibility for upkeep.

An association working party is expected to recommend that owners of listed buildings should be able to offset the cost of repairs and maintenance against income tax, a privilege at present confined to those able to convince the Inland Revenue that opening to the public is a full-time business, intended to make a profit. The working party is also looking at the possibility of rates exemptions, although that would pose problems for local authorities in cities like Bath and Chester.

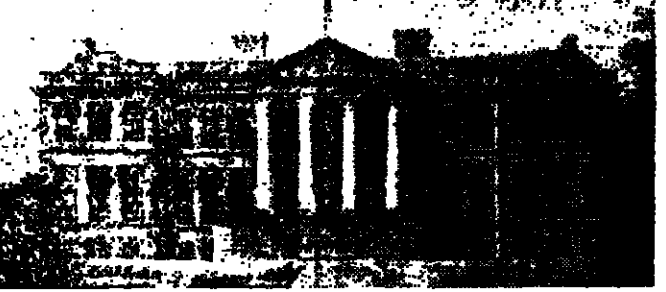
Those who resent the idea of granting financial concessions to an already privileged minority might care to suggest some other way of preventing more and more houses falling into ruin. At a time when the Government is reducing staff, cutting back on maintenance and seeking to "hive off" direct responsibility for those historic buildings and monuments already in its care, this is hardly the time to be talking of state ownership.

John Young

The most popular historic houses 1980

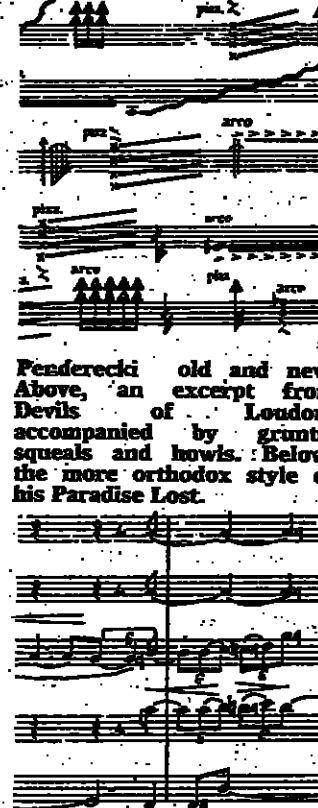
	visitors
Beaulieu	585,000
Stourhead	354,000
Hamstead House	315,000
Leeds Castle	288,000
Hamstead House	251,000
Chatsworth	250,000

Source: English Tourist Board Report. Seats and visitors for Longest and Widest are confidential.



Ragley Hall, Alcester: business 'bloody awful'

Music to match the new mood of Poland



By courtesy Schott and Co

Twenty years ago Krzysztof Penderecki was the rising star of the avant-garde, composing works with titles like *Anaklasis* and *Polymorphia* into bold new realms of sound. Now he has turned himself into the late Romantic composer Poland never had. His god is Bruckner. His music has gradually recovered all the old properties of melody, secure harmony and continuous development. His present works are in the standard genres of symphony, concerto and oratorio. Opera too, as the audience at the Festival Hall will discover tonight when an excerpt from his *Paradise Lost* receives its British premiere.

Of course, a disenchantment with the musical manners of the 1960s is not unusual, even among composers, but Penderecki is very much alone in trying so deliberately and decisively to recapture the musical flavour of a century ago. As far as he is concerned, though, this stylistic change was a natural one, inevitable once he had started to concern himself with clear-cut musical themes in the early 1970s. He also feels that the expressive quality of his music has remained pretty much the same throughout his career, and indeed all his works do act with a raw force on the emotions.

But equally, as he also recognizes, his musical evolution has been closely connected with political and cultural change in Poland. Born in 1933, he had no opportunity to acquaint himself with Stravinsky's music, let alone Schoenberg's, until he was in his early twenties, so exclusive were the artistic ideologies of succeeding Nazi and Stalinist powers.

Then in 1956 came a brief moment of liberalization, enough to open the doors to music and literature that had been banned for two decades, and in common with many of his countrymen Penderecki quickly took hold of what was new.

At first he was influenced by the most advanced among his Western colleagues, particularly Pierre Boulez and Luigi Nono. But before long he was finding his own voice, which he now feels first emerged clearly in his *Threnody to the Victims of Hiroshima* for a large orchestra of strings, completed in 1961.

Certainly this was the work that made his international reputation, thanks not only

needed a composer who was both avant-garde and popular, a composer who could challenge the Government's blinkered cultural policies and who could also attract an audience so wide that he could not be dismissed as some kind of freak.

Penderecki, whose growing fame abroad made it impossible for him to be ignored at home, thus fulfilled a valuable function in helping to keep the artistic corridors open between Poland and the West.

His cultivation of religious music was also stimulated, he says, by the wish to sound a dissenting voice, since before the advent of Solidarity the Church was the focus for opposition to the government. In 1965, therefore, he signed himself with the Church by writing his *St Luke Passion*, a work which not only dramatized Christ's death but also opened the way for concerts to take place in churches in Poland for the first time since the war.

But at the same time, as the composer himself admits, he is not so very religious. He is a practising Catholic, but he would not feel comfortable composing a Mass. He prefers subjects which excite his sense of drama as much as his sense of awe.

Moreover, his continuing production of religious works he sees also as a continuing volley of barbs against the Government, and within the last two years he has been able to become more open about this. His *Te Deum* of 1980 was written for and dedicated to the new Polish Pope, and in its use of an old Polish hymn, was as much a patriotic act as a religious declaration of faith.

One might also understand the new solidity of Penderecki's musical language as a response to changed conditions in Poland. In the first place, the government's way of dealing with the avant-garde experimenters of the 1960s and early 1970s was to institutionalize them: the composer who stands out in Poland today is the one who adopts a conservative style.

Again, Penderecki's recent output has a degree of strength, integration and purpose that makes it arguably the music of Solidarity: opposition no longer needs to be carried on underground.

Paul Griffiths

How the stars may help you to shine

New scientific evidence suggesting that the positions of the planets when we are born do significantly influence our personalities will be presented to the second Astrological Research Conference at London University's Institute of Psychiatry this weekend. Michel and Françoise Gauquelin, the French psychologists known for their work in this subject, have discovered that introverts are more likely to be born under Saturn while extroverts are more often born under Mars and Jupiter.

The Gauquelins' conclusions come in the wake of some recent and equally extraordinary work which suggests that there is a relationship between the profession people choose and the sign they are born under. Thus scientists are more likely to be born under Saturn, sportsmen under Mars and actors under Jupiter.

The latest work has involved studying the personalities of eminent deceased people in France and the United States,

and came after a suggestion from Professor Hans Eysenck that personality rather than profession might be correlated with the movement of the planets. He himself has just completed a monograph on sportsmen and personality which suggests they are more likely to be extrovert than introvert.

The husband-and-wife team examined the biographies of the eminent for attributes relating to personality. This information was interpreted "blind" by Eysenck's wife Sybil, a senior lecturer in psychology at London University, who classified the subjects according to whether they were extroverts or introverts. The Gauquelins then fed the information into a computer together with the relevant birth signs.

Cube warning

I am not a Rubik Cube fan — quite the opposite, in fact — so I welcome *Not Another Cube Book!* by W. C. Hindwee and David Godwin, due out from Pan on December 4.

For me it does for the cube what John Wells has done for Denis Thatcher. I reproduce here some of Mahood's drawings on

THE TIMES DIARY

Lunch at L'Ecu de France with Robert Hardy. Fresh from his triumph over the dithering Neville Chamberlain in Winston Churchill: Wilderness Years, he tells me he plans to tackle the Mad Mahdi in a BBC documentary about Gordon of Khartoum. Hardy travels to the Sudan soon for what he describes as a race which will involve him trying to persuade the Sudanese officials to assist his government, speaking to the grandchildren of the Mahdi and uncovering Gordon memorabilia. The result will be a lengthy documentary which he will write and narrate.

During our meal we were joined by the delightful Samira Osman Abu Affan, a half-Sudanese girl descended by marriage from the Mahdi who wrote to offer her help when she heard of the project. Hardy said "It is a fascinating story. Gordon was an extraordinary eccentric who is respected still in the Sudan as a great man. And, just think, it happened less than 100 years ago."

After a three-course history lesson, interposed by the occasional Churchillian grand which Hardy slips in at the drop of a cigar ("I am reluctant to let go of the shreds of my last part," he says) I am beginning to suspect that Hardy would have been more happily born in an earlier era.

the unofficial history of the cube plus these extraordinary facts:

- The Massachusetts Institute of Technology holds "cube-ins" for the best brains in Boston;
- In West Germany there are cube brokers people who charge other people for helping them to solve the cube;
- Psychoanalysts now recognize the phenomenon of the cube dream as a symbol of the sufferer's dreams of solving the damn thing only to awake depressed in the morning, knowing he or she is still as far away from true happiness as ever.

Time, I think, for the cube to carry a Government health warning.



It's a pretentious little wine bar; but I think it will

reciprocated in a small way, however, with a recent epiphany at the great, the peripatetic composer in Venice.

Here Igor and Es lie beneath their elderdown of stone. Each unusually at rest. Both unnaturally at home.

Les folies

My colleague Bernard Donoghue, policy adviser to James Callaghan when he was Prime Minister, was in Paris last weekend where he was struck by the way in which President Mitterrand's new government has begun to spawn a series of jokes. Two examples are:

- What is a sardine? — A socialized whale.
- The President is discussing France's future with an economic adviser.

President: What will the rate of inflation be in 1984? Adviser: Zero per cent; Mr President.

President: Good. And what will be the number of unemployed? — Zero, Mr President.

President: Excellent. Now how much will a baguette of bread cost? — Two thousand kopeks, Mr President.

Our more cosmopolitan readers may be familiar with other Mitterrand blagues.

Back to Africa

On the eve of publication of Lord Scarman's eagerly anticipated report on the Brixton riots I hear that the Society of Black Lawyers has invited him to be its principal guest at a Christmas reception in Lincoln's Inn.

The society's members include barristers, solicitors, article clerks and final

year law students from Africa, Asia and the Caribbean.

Inside favourite?

It might be a good idea to have a small flutter on John Thompson in the BBC's directorship election. Thompson has done some solid work as the Independent Broadcasting Authority's director of radio for the last seven years and there are now 33 independent stations. And it may be significant that his nomination for the BBC's directorship came from the IBA as suggested in a weekend report, but in an invitation from top brass at the BBC. He is 53, about the right age, and has been a newscaster and reporter with Independent Television News, New York correspondent of the Daily Express and well as editor of its Observer as well as editor of its colour magazine.

Late news

Now I know where we journalists get our bad habits — accuracy, exaggeration, ignorance — you know the sort of thing. We pick them up from our elders and betters at college. Mr Mike Wagstaff, lecturer in Journalism at Harlow Technical College, has just written to the editor of The Times asking for help with his course. A. J. is a very nice fellow, except that he addresses his letter to Mr William Rees-Mogg. I think the first piece of help Mr Wagstaff needs is some gentle advice that Sir William Rees-Mogg (knighthood in the June honours) has not been editor of this paper since March 7 this year.

Peter Watson





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MR TEBBIT'S LOST CLAUSE

The first thing to be said about Mr Norman Tebbit's proposals for trade union reform is that they do not go for the jugular vein. He came to his job with the handicap of a reputation for ferocity, with his predecessor, correspondingly, having been dismissed for his lack of it. Opponents of the new legislation will be only too eager to build on this factor in an attempt to represent the bill as an attack, in Mr Len Murray's words, on "the heart of trade union means and methods". A fundamental attack of that kind would be ill-judged not only because of the immediate conflict it would cause but also because in our society it could not be sustained.

But yesterday's proposals would leave a virtually unaltered scope for conflict between employers and employees in dispute over their pay and terms of work. The effect would be to strengthen the safeguards for individuals innocently penalized in such a clash of forces, and to exclude from the protection of the law any action devoted not to safeguarding the interests of the groups involved, but to imposing on someone else a course of action not directly affecting the strikers themselves. The labour movement's understandable and traditional emphasis on communal action often induces it to overlook the distinction between solidarity and busyboding, but there is a distinction, and the plans outlined by Mr Tebbit yesterday show that the law can and should recognize it.

In basic approach the plan is not a reversal of the policies associated with Mr James Prior, but a reasonable development of them. In some

important respects, indeed, it does not go as far as a concept of measured progress might have dictated. If the Bill is to gain the eventual acceptance that it deserves, it is important at this stage that it should not be presented as the kind of fundamental assault on trade unionism that some Conservatives would like. The 1971 Act never recovered from the dogmatic and inflexible manner in which it was driven through Parliament; Mr Tebbit should be at pains to avoid giving his own offspring an equally bad start in life. There is no reason to doubt that the basic aims of the proposals would be widely endorsed, even among trade unionists.

The plan to improve control over the closed shop is well judged. Compensation for a worker unfairly dismissed through the operation of a closed shop will be increased, and he will be able to seek redress from the union that engineered his dismissal (at present only the employer is able to ask for the union to bear its share: compensation from the union is no innovation in principle). Union-labour-only contracts will be made ineffective, and the rules on dismissal of strikers will be changed, though not in such a way that victimization of strike leaders will become possible. The plans for closed shop balloting do not attempt to impose it by compulsion, but merely define reasonable conditions upon which closed shops may be acknowledged by the law. There is no threat to the peculiar institution as such, so long as it operates humanely and with the support of its members. Similarly the proposals on

corporate union immunities from civil lawsuits are no threat to those immunities in ordinary disputes. It is only in secondary action already banned, and in action of a kind principally related to a trade dispute between the parties themselves that this most sacred of all sacred cows will be touched. The ceilings on damages and the proviso that the union can escape liability by repudiating the actions of its members rule out any possibility that the change could weaken central union authority (such as it is) or be used to exhaust a union's funds, as Mr Murray fears. It will be necessary to ensure that the repudiation is no mere matter of form but involves a genuine effort to impose internal discipline, whether successfully or not.

The main omission from the Green Paper is the lay-off clause. This would help to protect employers from action by small groups in close-knit industries where a few strikers can stop thousands working. It would enable an employer legally to lay off the work-force without pay (but with safeguards) during a dispute, whether or not this is explicitly provided for in contracts of employment. This would make it possible to resist opportunistic claims threatening the interests of the concern and its wider work-force, and would enlist the latter's influence in securing a quick settlement. It affronts no sacred cows and opens no paths to martyrdom. If Mr Tebbit had been as bold here as he promises to be over union immunities, his plan would offer a real prospect of at last setting up a genuinely fair balance of power in British industrial relations.

MR REAGAN CHALLENGES CONGRESS

President Reagan's veto of the stop-gap budget resolution is an indication both of his alarm at the level of public spending and of his determination to continue to take a strong line with Congress. It was evident that not all his senior advisers expected him to go so far. After the damage done to the Administration by the controversies surrounding Mr Haig, Mr Stockman and Mr Allen, the President might have considered it prudent to have a period of consolidation rather than risk the high drama of an open conflict with Congress.

But he has decided to play for higher stakes in the knowledge that his veto would not be overturned on Capitol Hill. He is thereby retaining the initiative in his relationship with Congress that he secured by his earlier victories, most recently his triumph over the Awacs deal. He is also emphasizing in the most dramatic possible fashion the need to curb expenditure.

The immediate effect is inevitably to create a good deal of confusion, but that will not matter much to the Administration if the impasse is resolved in the near future to its satisfaction. The President is well placed. He has retained much of his personal popularity in the country. He

has the enviable record of having won his previous battles with Congress, an institution with an ingrained respect for a winner. The need to restrain public expenditure is widely accepted, and the Democrats who control the House of Representatives are aware of the political danger of being labelled "big spenders".

So Mr Reagan will not be going unarmed into the fray. But no matter what the outcome of this particular contest of wills, it will not solve the deeper problem over the budget that the Administration will face in future years. The prospect is of massive and increasing deficits. There are some who believe that this will not matter, either because the economy is headed for such a severe and prolonged recession that the only consideration will be how to revive activity or because they think that tax cuts will bring about such a revival that extra revenue will close the deficit.

There is no evidence, however, that the President has really embraced either of these schools of thought. He certainly favours tax cuts. He has approved those reductions in direct taxation which have been enacted, and he has resisted proposals to

reduce the deficit by compensating increases in indirect taxation — a move which would have been broadly along the lines adopted by Sir Geoffrey Howe in his first Budget in 1979. But while Mr Reagan wants lower taxes, there is no sign that he is relaxed about the mounting budget deficits that are partly a consequence.

His veto of this stop-gap funding resolution is an indication that he is not prepared to give up the fight against multiplying deficits. But he is not as willing to take the more difficult, perhaps less dramatic, decisions that would be required to reduce future deficits substantially. Not only has he refused to raise taxes, but he is also unwilling to reduce defence expenditure. He has further limited his freedom of action by effectively committing himself not to cut the real value of social security payments until the report of a bipartisan commission which does not as yet exist.

The future of the Administration will depend a great deal upon whether Mr Reagan manages to resolve this dilemma. But if he wins the present trial of strength with Congress, it will give a boost to his domestic policy which it now badly needs.

THE AMBIGUITY OF MR PAPANDREOU

If there is one European leader who can be sure of getting his share of attention at this week's London summit it is the prime minister of Greece, Mr Andreas Papandreu. He will be not merely a new face but the head of a new government which is the product of a profound political change, and about whose foreign policy, not least towards the European Community itself, there are many unanswered questions.

His position is comparable to that of the incoming British Labour Government in 1974, which was committed to renegotiate Britain's terms of entry into the Community and then hold a referendum on the result. Mr Papandreu says he would like a referendum on Greek membership, but is careful to add that the President of the Republic, Mr Karamanlis, would be absolutely within his constitutional rights in refusing to hold one. Meanwhile, Mr Papandreu is coming to London to demand what amounts to a renegotiation, with a view to obtaining for Greece a status which "allows the application of our development programme in industry and agriculture, and safeguards our national independence".

His European partners, deeply embroiled in the argument about the Community budget, will listen to him wearily yet anxiously, hoping that what he really wants is a

good case for staying in the Community rather than an excuse for making it more unworkable than it already is. His chances of winning concessions to Greece's particular interests much beyond those obtained by his predecessors in the original entry negotiations are not great. But there are a number of reforms from which Greece could hope to benefit, and which might have a better chance of being pushed through if the new Greek government gave them its active support. An increased regional fund is an obvious example.

Mr Papandreu's European colleagues will also be anxious to know how far his general foreign policy is going to allow Greece to continue playing her part in European co-operation. It was, after all, mainly his position that held up until yesterday the joint statement by the Ten on the Sinai multinational peacekeeping force: Greece was not willing to endorse any form of words which might seem to imply even indirect acceptance of the Camp David accords.

On that issue, the difference between Mr Papandreu's position and that of, say, Lord Carrington may be one of nuance, only. On others, the contrast could be much sharper. The thrust of Mr Papandreu's policies is towards non-alignment. He disputes the relevance of Nato

to Greece's defence, arguing that "there is no visible threat from the north", that is, from the Soviet Union, while the main threat to Greece's security comes from a Nato ally, Turkey. He proposes to "disengage" Greece from the Rogers agreement under which, after long and arduous negotiations, she rejoined the military structure of Nato little more than a year ago.

But here too there is ambiguity. Is Mr Papandreu telling us that Greece will again leave the military structure, or is he merely serving notice of his intention to seek better terms for remaining in it? It seems that he means the latter; just as his opposition to American bases in Greece turns out to mean that he wishes them to be regulated by an agreement of specified duration and to be subject to Greek control.

Mr Papandreu is not going to be an easy man to deal with, but nothing he has said in his first month in office suggests he will be impossible. His government has behind it the thirst for change, and for independence, of the Greek people, especially the younger generation. By electing him, the Greeks have exorcised the fearful memories of civil war and dictatorship. They have some reasons to resent the West, but their resentment may yet be overcome if the West reacts with imagination to Mr Papandreu's challenge.

Paisley and British pledges on Ulster

From Professor York Wilks

Sir, Am I alone in finding the treatment of Mr Paisley by much of the British press quite extraordinary? Yesterday's headlines, "The Gospel of Hate" (and a number of other papers) would serve my argument equally well above a text that could easily cause one to think that he, and the Protestant community he represents, are in some way the killers, maimers, bank robbers and random bombers who plague us all.

I am not defending, in particular, Mr Paisley's call to make Northern Ireland "ungovernable", but he is not somewhere in the long tradition of politicians in the English-speaking world who have argued, as forcefully as necessary, that a Government cannot flout the will of a political majority beyond a certain limit. Their will at this moment is to be protected by the state from random murder. Is their will, and their subsequent complaints and anger, different from that of Londoners or even New Yorkers?

Perhaps Mr Paisley's real fault is that he takes the present constitutional position of his province, and the pledged word of this and previous British Governments, seriously, in a way that many influential sections of British opinion now do not. And it is this that makes him both comic and objectionable to them.

Poor Mr Paisley, if he finds himself in the end in that long line of individuals and peoples all over the world who have actually taken the British at their word, only to find that the French were right about us all along. Yours faithfully, YORICK WILKS, Department of Language and Literature, University of Essex, Colchester, November 18.

Nuclear defence

From Sir Bernard Burrows

Sir, In a book published in 1972 I said, in the course of a description of Nato nuclear strategy: "In the event of a conventional attack, which cannot be held by conventional means, tactical weapons would be used by the West in very limited numbers. This would have the object not only of improving the situation on the ground from the Western point of view and imposing a pause on operations, but of demonstrating will and readiness to escalate".

So there is nothing very new in the doctrine which is now being rather confusedly enunciated and denied in Washington. For those who object to this possible use of nuclear weapons the remedy is clear. Either the superior weight of Soviet conventional forces should be reduced by arms control agreements, or Western conventional forces should be increased sufficiently to be able to resist by conventional means any attack which might be made against them.

The former course has been attempted without much success in many years of negotiation on mutual and balanced force reductions. The latter has usually been held to be politically unacceptable because of the additional cost to the defence budgets of Western governments. Must this continue to be so?

Pending complete disarmament on all sides the possession of nuclear weapons by the West would remain necessary in order to deter Soviet nuclear attack, but reliance on these weapons against conventional attack could be considerably reduced if we were prepared to meet the cost of better conventional forces.

The additional cost could be significantly limited if the European members of the Atlantic Alliance were prepared to pool their separate defence efforts and so achieve greater cost-effectiveness.

Yours faithfully, BERNARD BURROWS, Steep Farm, Petersfield, Hampshire, November 6.

Cost of road repairs

From the Chairman of the Civil Service Motoring Association

Sir, In the present general climate of spending cuts it is hardly surprising that the reduced attention being paid to the nation's roads. I hear more and more disturbing reports from members in all parts of the country about repairs abandoned or long periods and road surfaces breaking up through neglect.

Inevitably this will lead to an increase in the number of road

Change in S Africa

From Mr Edward Grignon

Sir, Your leading article and report (November 13) on Mr Botha's meeting with South African business leaders each omit one area which almost daily keeps that country in the world's mind and eye — international sport and the way in which it can lead to peaceful rather than violent change in the universally objectionable apartheid laws.

Already South African sport has set the pace for the rest of the world's field with the impact on the government of its parallel commission to that for education chaired by the retired Lord Africans University, Professor J. P. de Lange, mentioned in your leading article, under the Human Sciences Research Council. A legal group comprising six academics and one practitioner was appointed early in 1980 under the chairmanship of Professor J. C. van der Walt from the same university to investigate and make recommendations about

Implementing higher education cuts

From Professor D.M. Blow, FRSE

and others

Sir, Sir Keith Joseph's claim that damage to the university sector will "only be slight and in a very few areas", and his statement in debate yesterday (Parliamentary Report, November 19) that the university system was being adjusted in favour of science and engineering with the dual support system for research being protected as far as possible, can all be countered by one specific example.

The Imperial College of Science and Technology is the longest established scientific and engineering institution, and has a fair claim to be the leading institution of its type on the basis of its standards of teaching and research, in its postgraduate numbers, in its involvement with industry and Government research establishments, and indeed in its Nobel laureates. It consistently lies in the top four UK universities in terms of external research grant and contract income per head of academic staff and is comparable at most five or six similar institutes of science and technology worldwide.

The entirely erroneous and misleading nature of Sir Keith's statements is exemplified by the fact that Imperial College is currently projecting its loss of recurrent income by late 1983 as 17 per cent, a percentage cut far higher than that applied to other parts of the public sector and almost exactly the average now being applied to the university system as a whole, despite repeated implications that institutions such as Imperial were somehow being protected.

The college does not have large numbers of aging academics for early retirement, nor does it have soft options as to what can be cut. As a result, Imperial is planning to reduce its staff by 10 per cent across the board, with the consequent probable destruction of entire research teams.

In these circumstances Sir Keith's claim that the damage will only be slight is clearly not sustainable. But it is a pity to parade the merits of Imperial College but rather to demonstrate some typical consequences of the Government's ill-conceived policies on higher education. Other universities face situations that are equally or even more disastrous.

Saving film records

From Mr Michael Ralph

Sir, David Robinson in his article (November 18) on the work of the National Film Archive is right to stress the vital importance of public funding of the nitrate film conversion programme. For the very first time, and for a finite period of just about 50 years, a moving picture record of our history, culture, and taste was recorded on highly perishable film. Value judgments made so close to the events cannot be reliable in the light of history, and the preservation of this record in as complete a form as possible is something that we owe to posterity.

If the Government does not maintain and increase its funding of the BFI nitrate conversion programme, unique historical records will literally go up in smoke. Yours sincerely, MICHAEL RALPH, The Lodge, Primrose Hill Studios, Fitzroy Road, NW1.

Prementrual tension

From Mrs Kenneth Ulyatt

Sir, Writing in *The Fortnightly Review* in 1874, Dr Henry Maudsley, then at the height of his fame, suggested that because of the increasing education of women the higher education of women was undesirable. He was answered by Dr Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, and his name has been held up to execration by convinced feminists ever since. If never, I have two recent judgments that have travelled so far, there must be a certain wry satisfaction on the banks of the Styx. Yours etc, FRANCES MARGARET ULYATT, 134 Knights Hill, SE27.

accidents, surely to be avoided even if at some cost. Shortly, the winter frosts will accelerate the speed of break-up, and escalate the cost of repairs. The authorities are finally forced to deal with the problem.

Surely a case of a patch in time saving lives and the tax payer's pocket in the long run. Yours faithfully,

DERICK A. HALL, Chairman, The Civil Service Motoring Association Ltd., Britannia House, Queens Road, Brighton.

discriminatory legislation and practices which could be said to inhibit normal sporting relations within the republic. In September, 1980, a report was submitted to the government which was named in May of this year acceptance of its recommendations to amend the restrictive legislative areas affecting sport, the Group Areas Act, the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and the now already amended Liquor Act.

Encouraged by this response Professor Van der Walt more recently announced last September at an international symposium on sport and recreation held at Potchefstroom University that a "new legal committee is investigating discriminatory provincial ordinances, municipal regulations in major urban centres and the legality or otherwise of making public facilities, privately owned by local authorities, available for sporting events on a discriminatory basis". The completed report is expected by the end of this year.

If Sir Keith is a man of reason rather than of dogma, he must at once order a complete reexamination by the DES of the current chaotic situation. Further refusal by the Government to accept responsibility for the consequences of these massive cuts in university finance can only be interpreted as a complete loss of control and abnegation of national responsibilities. Yours faithfully, DAVID M. BLOW, DAVID BURGESS, IAN BUTTERWORTH, G. H. C. NEW, T. W. B. KIBBLE, Imperial College of Science and Technology, The Blackett Laboratory, Prince Consort Road, SW7, November 19.

From Professor D. F. Lawden. Sir, The universities' case for special consideration in the difficult circumstances in which we now find ourselves in respect of surplus staff is not helped by exhibitions of sloppy thinking such as that offered by Mr Peter Mott (November 20).

The naive view that the breaking of a promise or contract is invariably immoral fails to survive the most elementary analysis. Clearly, when deciding such a question, the contract cannot be divorced from its consequences. The fulfilling of some contracts, such as Shylock's, would be decidedly immoral. Some contracts carry immoral consequences from the day they are signed, whereas others develop such effects as time passes and the position may not be clear-cut.

In regard to the universities' situation, we have to balance the breaking of a contract entered into with some members of staff, in circumstances radically different from those now prevailing, against possible bankruptcy leading to closure and redundancy of every member of staff. The decision taken is likely to be purely black or white in its moral aspect.

Yours truly, D. F. LAWDEN, Department of Mathematics, The University of Aston in Birmingham, Gosta Green, Birmingham, November 21.

'Wilfred and Eileen'

From Mrs Marjorie Seldon

Sir, It is understandable that Mr Dennis Hackett should be sceptical (review of BBC's *Wilfred and Eileen*) that a young woman in 1914 could have broken through official discouragement, got a passport to travel to France to find her wounded husband at a base hospital, and obtained the army doctors' reluctant consent to bring him home. Your reviewer's reference to lack of "validity and substance" seems to suggest that it could not have happened. It did. Wilfred and Eileen Willett were my parents.

The story was recreated by Jonathan Smith from my father's autobiographical material and letters. The passport signed by Sir Edward Grey (Foreign Secretary) for "Eileen Willett, aged 22" is a treasured family document. So is my father's citation for "gallant and distinguished conduct in the field" signed by Winston S. Churchill (Secretary of State for War). So is the letter written to my father in hospital by the soldier for whom he risked his life and lost the use of his right arm and leg as the result of the sniper's bullet.

Mr Hackett apparently does not know that tin helmets did not come in until 1916. I remember my father saying he didn't have one, and that very little was known about the treatment of head wounds in the early days of the First World War. He would have died if my mother had not been so determined to bring him home. She was, as Mr Hackett says with incredulity, a most resolute young woman and perhaps, as he speculated, the war with its slaughter would not have continued so long if there had been more like her.

I am grateful to the BBC for not only stating that the story was based on truth but treating it with great sensitivity as involving real people with family still living.

Yours truly,

MARJORIE SELDON, The Thatched Cottage, Godden Green, Sevenoaks, Kent, November 19.

These developments should be placed alongside the conclusions from the various fact-finding commissions into South African sport from Britain, France, New Zealand and the International Tennis Federation to the effect that changes in the organisation of South African sporting governing bodies have already created multi-racial structures to qualify for Mr Botha's alternative choice (to dying) of adapting. You are doubtless correct to claim for education that the practical response to the Lange commission shows that adaptation has not started yet. The government response to Professor Van der Walt's legal sports commission creates a new dimension for the example which sport and leisure can give to the society in which it lives if allowed to develop naturally, peacefully and constructively.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully, EDWARD GRAYSON, 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, EC4, November 15.

Significance of Vickers sentence

From Mr Paul Sieghart

Sir, A jury has found a distinguished surgeon guilty of murdering his wife. For that, the law prescribes a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment leaving it to the Home Secretary, on the advice of the Parole Board, to decide when the prisoner may safely be released. But a trial judge is entitled to recommend that a prisoner should not be released for some minimum period, so effectively fettering the Home Secretary's discretion and imposing a determinate sentence that cannot be reduced either by parole or by remission for good conduct.

In the case of the surgeon the trial judge thought it right to recommend a minimum period of 17 years, and this prisoner cannot therefore be released until he is 64 from what a recent correspondent in these columns, who knows the man, is writing about, has called our "penal dustbins". One is driven to wonder what purpose this can serve.

The purposes of imprisonment are supposed to be the reform of the prisoner, the protection of the public from his future depredations, and the deterrence of him and others from committing similar crimes. None of these seems particularly relevant in this case: surgeons seldom murder their wives, and if in exceptional circumstances they do they are decidedly unlikely to do it again, let alone to become a danger to others.

This recommendation must therefore be designed to serve some other objectives, such as retribution, punishment, and the public expression of anger and outrage at a respected member of a great profession committing a shocking act. Some would call that vindication, others vindictiveness. The similarity between those two words is no accident: they reflect the related notions of avenging and venging.

This may perhaps be a suitable occasion for asking ourselves whether values of vindication (or vindictiveness) should continue to play such an important part — indeed, on some occasions such as this one, the only part — in our sentencing policy.

Yours, etc, PAUL SIEGHART, 6 Gray's Inn Square, WCI, November 23.

Checks on prisons

From Mr Marcus J. Cummins

Sir, For one who purports to be writing with the authority of experience (November 9), Mr T. Dan Smith appears to be singularly ill-informed.

In the first instance he confuses boards of visitors with prison visitors and secondly (and more importantly) seems unaware of the mandatory requirement that in all enquiries by a Board into alleged breaches of prison discipline, the accused inmate must be asked if he wishes to call witnesses. The inmate has also to be provided, before a hearing, with a card which sets out fully the charges against him, will be followed. Failure to have observed either or both of these requirements could leave a Board's decision open to judicial review.

In the case cited by Mr Smith (*Regina v The Board of Visitors of Brixton Prison*, ex parte Fox-Taylor), the learned judge had clearly satisfied himself, from a transcript of the Board's proceedings, that the Board had done everything that was required of them and that they were not themselves in breach; why otherwise would the judge have gone out of his way to exempt the Board as he did? On this point, the judge himself had this to say: "In certain cases an order of certiorari might quash the decision of justices where the failure had been that of another (see *R v Leyland Justices ex parte Hawthorn*). The situation was similar to Leyland, where a failure by the prosecution led to a failure by the justices who were not themselves responsible."

Yours faithfully, M. J. CUMMINS, (Member and Past-Chairman, Boards of Visitors, HM Prison, Maidstone), Lark Rise, Boxley, Maidstone, Kent.

Festival Hall box

From Mr Ian Hunter

Sir, On November 9 we presented Claudio Arrau at the Royal Festival Hall and last night the Boston Symphony Orchestra. On Wednesday, November 11, I attended a concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society. On all three occasions the ceremonial box was empty.

The hall was full on each occasion and I feel it is an insult to the artists using the hall that the box should remain unfilled.

Even if the present administrators at County Hall are not interested, surely the mayors of the boroughs or members of the GLC services could be offered the use of the box. IAN HUNTER, Chairman and Managing Director, Harold Holt Limited, 31 Sinclair Road, W14, November 17.

Matrimonial burdens

From Mrs Adrian Webb

Sir, What a lot of fuss! We women won the battle of the sexes in the Garden of Eden; why do some of my sisters continue to labour the point?

I am terribly thrilled at being assessed at £204 per week. I can now occupy my endless hours of idleness in delightful speculation on how I should spend my (unpaid) wages.

Yours boringly contented, NOREEN ST. J. WEBB, Cowleaze Paddock, Hartham, Near Corsham, Wiltshire.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 23: The Queen this evening entertained with her presence a Royal Variety Performance of the Entertainment Artists' Benevolent Fund which was given at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

Lady Susan Ryder, the Right Hon. Sir Philip Moore and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, this evening attended an Auction in aid of the Scheme at Sotheby's, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2, where he bought a painting by Sir John Everett Millais, *Christ in the House of His Parents*, for £2,000.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 23: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this afternoon opened All Saints Church of England Primary School in Wimbledon.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon. Richard Lane and Miss E. Nelson Parker
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Lord and Lady Lane, of St. Ippollitt, Hertfordshire, and Hilary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Parker, of Tauranga, New Zealand.

Mr. J. B. Southey and Miss V. F. J. Deedes
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, third son of Sir Robert Southey, and the late Lady Southey, of Mount Eliza, Victoria, Australia, and Jill, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Williams Deedes, of Aldington, Kent.

Mr. J. W. P. Garthwaite and Miss S. E. March
The engagement is announced between John, son of Sir William and Lady Garthwaite, of Matfield House, Matfield, Kent, and Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. March, of The Vicarage, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Mr. M. J. S. Eades and Miss H. M. J. Shenton
The engagement is announced between Michael, eldest son of Major and Mrs. J. T. S. Eades, of Tortol, Guernsey, and Helen, daughter of the late Mr. W. W. Shenton and of Mrs. Wynne Shenton, of Havell, Guernsey.

Mr. M. E. Everist and Miss H. R. Pignin
The forthcoming marriage is announced between Mark Everist, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. A. Everist, of Rowhams, Southampton, and Helen Rosemary, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Pignin, of Broxbourne, Hertfordshire.

Luncheons

H.M. Government
Lord Trefgarne was host yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens given in honour of the Prime Minister of Vanuatu.

British Council
Mr. T. J. Rutter, Assistant Director-General of the British Council, was host at a luncheon given yesterday at 10 Spring Gardens in honour of Professor A. Nieto, President of the Spanish Society of Research Council, and Dr. J. A. Munoz-Delgado, vice president.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner yesterday evening in Speaker's House in honour of General Daryanto, Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives, and Mrs. Daryanto.

Lord and Lady Rogers of the House of Lords
Lord and Lady Rogers of the House of Lords were hosts at a dinner given yesterday evening at 10 Downing Street in honour of the Pakistani Ambassador, Mr. Zafarullah Khan, and his wife.

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The future use of Spencer House, one of the grandest homes in London, is to be decided soon. Top, view from Green Park. Above, the Painted Room. Report, back page.

Memorial service

Mr. J. Liggat
A memorial service for Mr. Jimmy Liggat was held on Friday at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden. The Rev. John Roushworth officiated. Mr. Hubert Gregg read from the *Temper and Mr. Donald Sinden* from John Donne's *Devotions*. Mr. Liggat was a member of the Temperance Society and the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. He was a devoted family man and a good friend. The service was attended by many friends and family members.

Miss Susan Liggat
Miss Susan Liggat (daughter) and Mr. Fred Liggat (brother) were in attendance at the memorial service for their father, Mr. Jimmy Liggat.

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Italian dealer pays £3,080 for circular Castelli dish

Two Italian dealers took the lion's share of the more expensive items offered yesterday at Christie's in the sale of Continental pottery and Italian maiolica. The sale was 36 per cent unsold.

Among the top lots, Rolando Gatti paid £3,080 for a circular dish from the Castelli workshop, circa 1745, depicting Judith with the head of Holofernes. Renato Squariti paid £3,080 for a pair of istoriated dishes of Cardinal's hat form, from Urbino, circa 1540, and £2,090 for an Urbino dish, painted by Nicola Pellegrino with a sacrificial scene in a loggia, circa 1525.

The first part of a two-day sale of Russian printed books at Sotheby's yesterday included *Moscow and the Environs* by Georges Michailovich in two volumes printed in 1916, sold for £560 to a French dealer.

A first edition copy of N. Gogol's *Revisor* (The Inspector General) a comedy in five acts, was sold to Quaritch for £560 and *Moscow des russes des derniers trois siècles* by T. F. de Schubert, in two volumes, printed in 1857, sold for £550.

25 Years Ago
From The Times of Thursday November 22 1956

Sir A. Eden to rest
The Prime Minister, who is suffering from the effects of severe overwork, has accepted the advice of his doctors and will leave London tomorrow to spend about three weeks in Jamaica. Although his indisposition has caused an unfortunate time for the Government, Sir Anthony Eden's decision to go abroad for convalescence will be generally welcomed. It is obvious that there could be no real relaxation for him at 10, Downing Street, during the present crisis. It is hoped that a period of rest in a warm climate will speed his recovery and shorten his absence. In the Prime Minister's absence, the Government will be led by Mr. Harold Wilson.

Latest wills
Wing Commander Reginald Charles Freeland, RAF (ret.), of Birmingham, Kent, left estate valued at £25,252 net. Among the beneficiaries were his wife, Mrs. Freeland, and his children. The RAF Benevolent Fund, £500 to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, £500 to his trustees to provide a stained glass family window or church at All Saints, Birmingham, and £50 to the RAF Club.

Other estates include (net, before tax):
Dance, Mrs. Mary Gertrude, of Avenue Road, Regent's Park, £25,328.

Visit postponed
The proposed State Visit by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to Sweden next June has been postponed to the spring or autumn of 1982 because the Queen of Sweden is expecting a baby.

Queen's speech at Christmas
Special arrangements are being made to relay the Queen's Christmas speech to people who are unable to hear it. A programme using sign language as well as subtitles, will be shown on BBC 2, two days after the Queen's Christmas Day broadcast. The programme will be heard throughout the Commonwealth on radio and television.

In Britain it will be transmitted on BBC Radio One and Four at 3.30 pm on Christmas Day. It will be repeated on Radio Two at 10 am on Radio Three and Four at 1 pm. The television broadcast will be shown on BBC 1 and independent television at 3 pm and later on BBC 2. The programme for people who are deaf or hard of hearing will be at 10.55 am on Sunday, December 27.

Church news
The Rev. R. B. Barnes, former Curate of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, is to be Assistant Curate of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, from January 1, 1982. He was previously Curate of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, from 1978 to 1981.

The Rev. A. M. Cole, Chaplain of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, is to be Chaplain of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, from January 1, 1982. He was previously Chaplain of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, from 1978 to 1981.

The Rev. J. P. R. Llewellyn, Chaplain of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, is to be Chaplain of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, from January 1, 1982. He was previously Chaplain of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, from 1978 to 1981.

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OBITUARY MR. F. J. SHEED Author and publisher

Mr. Frank Sheed, the author and publisher who was the co-founder with his wife, Mrs. Ward, of the publishing house of Sheed and Ward, died on November 20 in Jersey City.

His own published works included *Nullity in Marriage*, *Communism and Man*, and a number of translations, his best-known of which was his new version in English of the *Confessions* of St. Augustine. Francis Joseph Sheed was born in 1897 in Sydney, Australia. After graduation at Sydney University where he passed his law finals with distinction, he came to England and was prominent in debates, he surprised his friends by turning from the prospect of a brilliant legal career to enter journalism.

He came to London in 1919 as correspondent of Australian newspapers, and was soon attracted by the work of the Catholic Evidence Guild, which had been founded a year earlier, with the active encouragement of Cardinal Bourne, to train lay speakers for outdoor platforms in Hyde Park and at London street corners.

Sheed became one of the most able and eloquent of the Guild's speakers, and he had a remarkable gift for the lucid exposition of doctrine of which he had a considerable deeper knowledge than is acquired by the average layman. A study of his platform style, a sense of humour that won the goodwill of his hearers, and the knack of using unforced apposite colloquialisms, he was equally successful on the platform and in training.

His wife, Mrs. Ward, was a gifted writer, and his collaboration with her in the preparation of a syllabus of training with Maistre, Ward, who with her mother, Mrs. Ward, had spoken regularly for the Guild from the time of its inception, and whom he married in 1924.

The book of Sheed and Ward was founded in 1926 to publish works on general subjects, mainly by Roman Catholic authors, with Hilaire Belloc as initial literary adviser and Chesterton and Mr. Ronald Knox among the contributors to its early lists. Sheed and Ward's list included the *Nullity in Marriage*, written during controversy over the Marconi and Marburyover the deacons, a valuable guide to the laws of the Roman Catholic Church on the subject, his studies of human personality in the light of natural and Divine law, *Map of Life and Communion* and *Man*, and his several translations from the French, notably of the biographical works of Henri Cheron, later of the *Confessions* of St. Augustine, and the *End of the Armistice*, which Chesterton foresaw the work of 1939-45. Later he contributed chapters on the trial for criminal libel of Cecil Chesterton, to his wife's *C. K. Chesterton and 1946* he published his new translation of the *Confessions* of St. Augustine.

His wife died in 1975.

PROFESSOR J. A. BETTS

Professor J. A. Betts, Professor of Communication in the Department of Electronics at the University of Southampton, died in a motor car accident on November 15.

John Betts was educated at the Waterloo Grammar School, Liverpool, and then at Nottingham University where he obtained a bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering in 1955 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1958.

He held industrial appointments from 1959 to 1964 with British Insulated Cables Ltd., Schlumberger Oil Exploration Services and Aircon Ltd. From 1963 until 1965 he was a senior lecturer at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and he joined the Department of Electronics at Southampton in 1965. He was promoted to senior lecturer in 1972 and Reader in 1974, was followed by his appointment to the Chair of Communications in 1976.

He did much to help establish the reputation that the department now enjoys, and he will be sorely missed by his friends and colleagues there as well as in the profession at large. He will be remembered for his many contributions to his subject, not least for the design and development of JAGUAR, a very advanced microcomputer-controlled system for monitoring telephone exchanges, traffic, this equipment was developed and installed in the university's private exchange and will also be supplied to a number of other universities.

Recognized as an outstanding teacher of his subject, he was also author of two textbooks, *Electronic Communications* (E.U.P. 1967) and *Processing Modulation and Noise* (E.U.P. 1970), in all four editions and several reprints of the latter book were produced.

John Betts was an eminent engineer, one of this country's leading experts in radio communication techniques and systems, and was responsible for introducing important developments in the field of digital signal processing. He was a very capable and hardworking man, a member of industrial and governmental bodies, including the Home Office, and a very productive research group in the university and published many scientific papers in the field of electronic communications.

He served on committees of the Science and Engineering Research Council, Electronics Research Council, and the Institution of Electrical Engineers. He was married and leaves a daughter, son and stepson.

DR JOHN GLASSPOOLE
Dr. John Glasspoole, who died on October 11 at the age of 84, devoted almost the whole of his working life to the scientific study of British climatology and especially of the variation in rainfall over the British Isles. He was a leading authority of British rainfall and his studies provided scientific data of great service to those concerned with the maintenance of the country's water supplies and with flood protection. In his work he inspected over 2000 rainfall stations throughout the country and he was a keen lover of the open air.

After obtaining a degree in Mathematics at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1921, he came to London University where he became an analytical chemist for a few years and then in 1929 joined the British Rainfall Organisation, on its incorporation in 1931, as its Meteorological Officer. He eventually became Head of the British Climatology Branch.

For his original work on British rainfall he was awarded the degree of D.Sc. by London University in 1931. He continued to further the study of rainfall during his retirement, lecturing at universities and generally encouraging all who came into contact with him while active part by bowls which superseded his earlier participation in tennis.

He leaves a widow and one son.

MR. W. T. O'DEA
Mr. William Thomas O'Dea, who was followed in due time by his museum world generally, died on November 17, aged 76, was a leading figure in the museum world, nationally and internationally.

An electrical engineering graduate of Manchester University, he entered the Science Museum, London, from industry in 1930, as an Assistant Keeper, and after a break during the war years was Keeper of the Department of Aeronautics and Shipping from 1948 to 1956.

His special skills lay in the presentation of museum collections to the visitor, layman and specialist alike. He was the pioneer of modern display methods in the Science Museum, setting a trend which was followed in due time by the museum world generally. He was a leading figure in the museum world, nationally and internationally.

Mr. O'Dea was a member of the Science Museum Council, the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and from 1966 to 1971, he was chairman of the University of Manchester's Science Museum Council. He was also a member of the Science Museum Council, the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and from 1966 to 1971, he was chairman of the University of Manchester's Science Museum Council.

In 1966 he became founder Director-General of the new world headquarters of the Science Centre, which is a leading figure in the museum world, nationally and internationally.

He was three times married. His first wife, Mrs. O'Dea, died in 1948. His second wife, Mrs. O'Dea, died in 1956. His third wife, Mrs. O'Dea, died in 1971.

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THE ARTS

Television

Magic at the top

Invitations to preview BBC Light Entertainment programmes occur rarely and are not turned down. "How are you?" complete strangers are asked as they arrive, to which the correct reply is a fervent "I'm very, very well". From handkerchiefs, comfortable weights, bright shining eyes and one glitter-top at eleven o'clock in the morning: this is LE all right, the Low Church evangelism of British Pop. The Press are firmly tucked into the best seats on the back row, the shocking pink kits on their knees, eager to find out precisely what magic has unlocked the hospitality cupboard on behalf of Norman Spence's four programmes called *Cliff* (BBC 2). Quality has little to do with promotional budgets, although on this occasion it turns out to be high. *Cliff* is lively, enthusiastic, and far from insouciant.

Several courses precede the unveiling of the opening programme, and the first is live, or rather raw: the *Fantoms* come on. *Cliff* Richard stayed at the top for so long that we are now into *Cliff Richard Revival* — one of the remarkable aspects of the series is the way in which pale imitation and vigorous original exist side by side, and the *Fantoms* are the Neo-Shadows of the movement.

Then comes a taste of programme four, in which *Cliff* says that he has long been through all the debates as to whether or not he is any good, has ever truly sung Rock, or is gay; programme three in which he undertakes his first tour of America for twenty years and in (1980, this) beset by screaming girls in New York who wish simply to get him on the ground — it is Sheffield Lyceum, 1961, all over again, with the mob trying to get in through the windows, apparently backs trembling at the sound.

Programme one, when we got to it, was very good indeed: slick, informative, funny and sad, full of good interviews and packed with songs. It was taken over completely, whenever it appeared, by the Oxonian Jack Good, original producer of *Oh, Boy!* and biggest eyesnapper of the lot, who taught *Cliff* how to clutch his left arm with his right hand in that tender, funny way, to wink, to look away, to smoulder whilst retaining his innocence. "THE BEE GEES!" exclaimed Mr Good, with triumphant disgust, "BORING AS HELL! I'm glad I've retired." It was hard to believe that he had, or, if so, that he was.

Michael Ratcliffe

Galleries

Revelation of consistency

Late Sickness

Hayward Gallery

Sickert

Browse and Darby

Lutyens

Hayward Gallery

Gertrude Jekyll

Architectural Association

William Burges

"Art-Architect"

Victoria and Albert Museum

William Burges

Designs for Cardiff Castle

Geffrye Museum

I would not wish to suggest that looking modern is necessarily a good thing in a painter. But the fact remains that the very first thing which strikes one, arriving on the top floor of the Hayward Gallery, is the extraordinary modernity and immediacy of what one sees: everything there could have been painted yesterday, and if it had been we would all be extremely impressed. But it was not. It was painted between 54 and 40 years ago, at just the time when English painters were dipping a dainty toe in the dark waters of Surrealism or working their way painfully towards abstraction or continuing, with splendid if slightly ridiculous disregard for what was going on in the rest of the world, along the academic highroad to commercial success and artistic nonentity.

Of course Sickert was much too awkward an old man to do any of these things. But not too many people, then or since, liked what he did so very much. The significance of the starting-date 1927 for the Arts Council's new show *Late Sickert* is that it is the year when he painted the first of his "echoes" — paintings

based on, and freely varying, popular Victorian prints. As if that were not bad enough as an admission of the sorry state the great man had come to, he also made no bones about painting many of his portraits from photographs and basing most of his figure compositions of the period on press pictures, film stills and random snapshots. He even had assistants, including his wife Therese Lessore, to lay down the outlines of paintings and sometimes paint virtually the whole canvas, but for a few final touches of colour and the signature.

Terrible. How can one take such an artist seriously? Especially a once-great artist. No wonder there were rumblings about his "tragic deterioration" and a theory of the two Sickerts was born: good Sickert up to 1930 at the latest, and bad Sickert thereafter. But nothing in art is that simple. In the last few years we have got used to hearing about similar — and much less officially acceptable — studio routines from Pop artists without turning a hair, or thinking for a moment that all this rules the resultant works out of serious consideration. It has become a minor fashion, therefore, to see Sickert as a herald of Pop Art, and to talk about his special relevance to new English painting.

This ignores the fact that it is early Sickert most of our younger painters like, but it has also got a genuine observation the wrong way round. It is not so much that late Sickert has become relevant to us as that we have become relevant to him. In this situation the Hayward show is extraordinarily timely. First of all because it isolates this late phase in Sickert's career and enables us to look at it alone, instead of apologetically tagging on a few late works to a general survey. It does not insist on quality as the only criterion for admission, but seeks rather to show us a wide variety of late Sickert and let us judge for ourselves. And, taking that approach, it amazes us with the wit and freshness of the man decades after his death, and the new brilliance of colour and the extraordinary inventiveness.

Yes, inventiveness. If Sickert's use of source material other than people and objects in the world about him, directly observed with his own eyes, is the stumbling-block, it need not be. The Victorian prints and news photos are only the starting-point from which he evolved something entirely



his own. And something entirely consistent with what he had done before. If you compare some of the early works in Browse and Darby's useful little companion *Sickert show* (until December 22), you will immediately see pictures like *Le Journal* of c. 1906 which you would otherwise swear owed their odd viewpoint to photography. You will see the same themes treated, generally with greater delicacy and more nuances it is true, but that need not make them better.

But finally the Hayward show works thrillingly, not just as an art historian's footnote but as a major reclamation job in its own right. It forces us to take the late Sickert seriously, but it also in effect presents us with a whole new painter, one we could never have expected to be so good and whom it is an uncomplicated

delight to know. If, say, *The Plaza Tiller Girls* (1928), with its wonderfully garish, tawdry line-up, or *The Standard Theatre, Shoreditch* (1935-36), or *The Miner* of the same date, or *Easter* (c. 1928) with Dawson Bros window full of hats, or that incredible last landscape, *Bathampton* (c. 1941), all in bold patches of pink and green, had turned up under the unknown name in the famous 1964 *New Generation* show which introduced Hockney, Causfield and the rest, we should not have been at all surprised; merely expectant of brilliant things in the future from this amazingly gifted young man.

Downstairs at the Hayward Lutyens (on, like *Late Sickert*, until January 31) is not surprising in quite the same way, but it does contain something too. The problem was that this show certainly does not allow us to do.

Through an amazingly transformed space (Lutyens would surely have detested today's South Bank) it leads us stage by stage from his beginning in Arts and Crafts tradition, by way of the smaller country houses, to Castle Drogo, that extraordinary Devonshire Gormangham, mansions in France, castles in Spain, churches (gothic or classical according to denomination) in Hampshire, Garden Suburb, and a mass of unbuilt projects including a univer-

"The Old Bedford", c.1894: a starting-point from which Sickert evolved something entirely his own

sity in India, a mansion overlooking the Hudson River, an art gallery for Dublin slung across the Liffey, a new nartex for Westminster Abbey....

And of course the lamented Roman Catholic Cathedral for Liverpool, victim of post-war economies after only the crypt had been built. The original model for this, painstakingly restored, comes as a sort of climax to the show, and demonstrates sadly what we are missing. But let us think of what we have got. Enough, certainly, and some — perhaps those who also find Elgar insupportable — would say more than enough. Yet again there is no doubting the brilliance of the man, or his versatility. His work is so diverse in style that one might think it impossible a consistent character could come through. Yet it does.

The show, cunningly staged to make most use of the space available, does right by almost every phase of Lutyens's career, in fine photographs, contemporary documents, models, pieces of furniture and fittings designed by Lutyens, and even re-created rooms. It is the opposite of a dry-as-dust academic approach, yet you find out just as much this way as that about the work, and much more about the man even down to the cartoons he used to draw for the *V* and *the Observer*, his children and friends. Clearly the idea of Lutyens has really caught on: there are a whole pile of books, which I shall be reviewing in due course, a delightful (and informative) show at the Architectural Association devoted to his friend and sometime collaborator, the landscape gardener Gertrude Jekyll (until December 12), and even a show at Francis Kyle of works in various media by 12 modern artists whose work Lutyens architecture and designed as a homage to him (until January 20).

Meanwhile, I should at least mention that the riveting show devoted to William Burges, "Art-Architect", which I wrote about at length when it opened in Cardiff, in close proximity to two of his greatest, maddest creations, Cardiff Castle and Castell Coch, has now reached London: it is ensconced in the Victoria and Albert Museum until January 17. At the same time, the run of a small travelling show of Burges's Designs for Cardiff Castle at the Geffrye Museum has been extended until December 20.

John Russell Taylor

Interview



London to the life

Helene Hanff is a New York writer who struggled through to late middle age on television scripts and children's history books. Not a bad living, but her standards were high, beset as she is by the sense that her language is that of Shakespeare, Hazlitt and Newman. Then ten years ago she published *84 Charing Cross Road*, a collection of letters springing from her dealings with a London bookseller, and she was a success.

"I'm stupefied by everything that's connected with it, kid," she announced in a London hotel suite which is bigger than her New York apartment. The latest stupefying incarnation of the book is as a play at the Ambassadors, opening on Thursday, for which she has made her sixth visit to London since the first in 1971 which was devoted to *The Duchess of Bloomsbury Street*, the sequel to the letters.

Her radiant enthusiasm for the city in that book is enough to embarrass the average Londoner and give tourism a good name. She is unafraid to rave about Wren or Nash or to weep at Vivien Leigh's plaque on the wall of St Paul's, Covent Garden. She also wept during the making of the television version of *84* when the actress playing her sifted through her books: "It was as if I was dead."

As for the stage version, which stars Rosemary Leach, she is encouraged by the reviews it has received in the provinces but nervous and unsure of when she will see it. "You never can tell when it's going to get you. In the television version I thought I would cry when Frank Doel died but it was when she was there that the book came to me."

So the book and its transformation of her life retain their intoxicating quality but the bookshop itself and even her view of London have now been modified by time. She does not visit the site of Marks & Co any more; it is in any case now no more than a plywood frontage in a renovated building. The turning-point was a painting.

"It was a water-colour by Ena Marks, the daughter-in-law of the owner. It showed the scaffolding outside. It looked as if the shop was fading away."

As for London: "It has become so xenophobic. It's startling that a city so old and so sophisticated should be so afraid of outsiders." But she still thinks Bloomsbury is as it was in Jane Austen's day and St John's Wood High Street has the feel of the 1790s.

And, although the book has been a success in the States, it remains the English who are most intoxicated by it. "It recalls an era to English people. In that time just after the war incidents that happened are very real to people that didn't even know about them."

"Even the sequel... I didn't read it when I sent it off. But I read it later and it sounded like a parody of every gushing tourist but I got letters that absolutely melted me. I got a letter from an Englishman who lived in the Cotswolds, a postman who couldn't afford a car — he'd always wanted to visit London. I mean he was two hundred miles away!"

Seldom can success have failed so utterly to go to somebody's head. She still speaks with distant awe of writers, living and dead, as if she barely feels qualified to pronounce the syllables.

Max Harrison

Bryan Appleyard

Opera

Pritchard's touch of class

Don Carlo

Theatre Royale de la Monnaie, Brussels

Around the Rue Leopold, the breeze of change is apparent and is causing the leaves of rumour to stir, sometimes uneasily. Gerard Mortier, term as director of the Opera National at the Theatre Royale de la Monnaie has begun, and he has let it be known that a consistently higher musical standard in performances of opera is to be a major priority. To emphasize the point, John Pritchard has been appointed musical director, to bring a long expertise that ought to be a formidable asset in pointing things the way M. Mortier would like them to go.

All this should be welcomed, but the Belgians love their ballet, and the triumphs of Maurice Bejart are guarded jealously in the memory. Can a new tradition of operatic excellence emerge other than at the expense of the ballet? It is the question one hears voiced as a cautious supplement to the good wishes as M. Mortier assumes command.

For good wishes there are in plenty. At the conclusion of the first night of the new regime, a new production of *Don Carlo*, the house rang to cries of "Mortier! Mortier!" It takes time for a new administration to stamp its identity on finished products, but portents are encouraging.

That Mr Pritchard will have plenty of work ahead before the Monnaie's orchestra can win promotion to the premier division was apparent that they are capable of fine things was also apparent. Horn fluffs, a far from unanimous quality in the upper strings, and a total tone that blended effortlessly rather than instinctively was noted, yet by



Helena Doose (left), Benjamin Luxon, Livia Budai

the end of the evening one sensed eagerness to respond, and we were hearing the characteristics of a Pritchard performance in the eloquent shaping of postures to arias, inner nuances of expression carefully nursed, and climaxes that developed inexorably.

The chorus needs attention, probably even weeding. The sound is less flexible than it needs to be and, in the case of the women, sometimes positively unattractive. Yet, for Mr Pritchard, it was a good start, with the score's peaks superbly fashioned, the accompaniment, if sometimes roughly textured, always compellingly relevant to the argument.

Darkness, in fact, was the dominant feature of Gilbert Deffo's production. The scene, so important both in narrative explanation and as a reservoir of motifs from which the score flows, was omitted, and while one regretted its loss, one was also left wondering whether, given the chance, M. Deffo might not have decided to treat it as something taking place during an eclipse.

Ezio Frigorio's sets, minimal and easily manoeuvrable, and consisting mostly of tall pillars, added to an atmosphere of heavy claustrophobia.

Any production of *Don Carlo* that centres around an infant's so ill-equipped vocal-ly and dramatically as Carlo

Bini starts with a severe handicap, and no matter how well things might be going elsewhere, he was always around to bring us back to earth with a jolt. Livia Budai had a success with "O don fatale", yet generally lacked the vitality to persuade us that this Eboli really did have a fatal gift of allure. Helena Doose was a sympathetic Elisabeth, albeit a restrained one, noble in her appreciation of the queen's emotional conflict. If sometimes deficient in vocal warmth.

The evening's triumph on stage belonged to José van Dam as Philip II. Here and there one sensed that some of the music lay rather low for him, but he encompassed this with such artistry that it never mattered. He drew back a curtain on often unexplored human corners in Philip's make-up, affection lurking behind wrath and an iron facade. Benjamin Luxon, a Posa worthy of standing up to this Philip, was the other vocal success. Singing with generous precision, acting with poise and assurance, he followed a profoundly felt "Per me giunto" with an even more beautifully sung and deeply moving "O Carlo ascolta", and then a gasping slide into a realistic death.

In these two studies, and the intentions of Mr Pritchard's direction, we were in sight of the arena into which M. Mortier would like to move opera at the Monnaie.

Kenneth Loveland

Concerts

Barbaric dance of pagan jubilation

LPO/Handley

Festival Hall

It was St Cecilia's Day on Sunday and I expected that Vernon Handley, a doughty, valuable champion of this country's music, would bring out, for his South Bank concert with the London Philharmonic Orchestra and its choir, an English work in honour of music's patron saint. The repertoire of the Restoration, at the end of the seventeenth century, offers abundant examples.

In the event, his concert was built up to a modern festive hymn, Walton's *Bach*, which I take to be as brilliant and pagan as any of Handel's oratorios, a choral jubilation which ranks, for my generation, only with Holst's *Hymns of Jesus* as relevant pseudo-oratorio of major importance in our lifetime, or thereabouts.

Belshazzar's Feast has never lost its exhilarating power: the Babylonian lusts and lascivious goodies are pure film material. Even the contemplative part of the choral finale makes sense, as a ceremony of relief and thanksgiving (modern and ancient) for the end of a desperate war, soon to be resumed.

The dancers are performing on a volcano: the writing on the wall has appeared for the 1930s again, as for the Sumerians — and Walton's cantata brings that dance again into our own, Paisley-bedevilled decade.

The dancing element, Walton's chief innovation to oratorio since Handel (not jazz; though I am sure it comes from jazz), came off least well in this performance, rather heavy and official, as if the Israelites were in charge, not the Babylonians.

The praise of the gods of gold, silver, etc., was quite sober, Jerusalem considered not seriously as a chief joy for which one would go to the execution block. Michael Rippon's solos needed the true seriousness, the LPO choir a firmer precision.

The audience was happy: only those who have adored this cantata, since we were children, know the intensity and brilliance of colour that it requires; we have heard it, and been changed for ever,

on Sunday nobody is likely to have changed. Unless through Emmy Verhey's account of chivalry's Violin concerto, a physically thrilling interpretation which proposed the female alternative to the accepted male proposal of love that I took for granted in this music, not yet an achievement, but a suggestion.

William Mann

Nash Ensemble

Wigmore Hall

Halfway through its programme of six concerts, the Nash Ensemble's Russian series was gilded and fixed in the memory by the presence of elicit Palmer. Those who had heard her extraordinarily moving performance in Shostakovich's fourteenth symphony recently on the South Bank must have come with high expectations: of a piece that would not only have a deep emotional response, articulated through fluid, maleable Russian vowels and consonants, and an identification with each poem's mood so deeply absorbed and forcefully projected that the listener, in turn, is drawn deep inside each song.

These qualities were now at the service of seven Rachmaninov songs. Their contrasting moods were built and sustained with densely focused intensity, from the bright, ringing timbre of "Music" to the dark, tearing agony of "The Soldier's Wife". In the bending of line and dynamic level in "The Ring" the voice's core burned its way through as if forging the gold itself.

Ian Brown, who was Miss Palmer's empathic accompanist, led the way in Shostakovich's Op 57 Piano Quintet. Strident, uncompromising quartet playing sustained the musical intensity to the extent that a string of Roger Chase's viola broke and the Fugue had to be started all over again. Nerving, detached, a contrast with a spare, austere beauty, a gently questing character as each part found its own level. The mellow, classical heart of the work was searched out here and in the intermezzo's tenderness, while Mr Brown's nimble, sweet-voiced piano playing

added grace to the brittle jollity of the Scherzo and Finale even if it did throw into relief some rather strident violin playing.

Amusing, Shostakovich wryly observed, was an epithet freely used by Prokofiev — even of Berg's *Wozzeck*. Amusing, too, was Prokofiev's own Quintet in G minor, adapted from the Paris ballet music *Trapeze*. Oboe, clarinet, violin, viola and double bass tackled their quirky and testing writing with courage and gusto, though without quite enough assurance and finesse to stave back and smirch at its dry, strutting, posser's wit.

Hilary Finch

Gary Karr

Wigmore Hall

Torelli's G major Sonata is not exactly a memorable piece, yet on Sunday it proved a useful one for gaining acquaintance with Gary Karr. He played it not on the expected instrument, but on the double bass; and he did so amazingly. To say that his articulation is at least as easy as that of a good cellist is almost certainly to miss the point, for it never sounded like anything except a double bass. Yet this was a double bass transformed, with a greatly enlarged personality, and potentiality, of its own.

The lyrical qualities that lie hidden in its vast recesses of best, however, in romantic terrain, and this was the matter at issue in Paul Ramsier's *Eusebius Revisited*. This was a reconstruction of a series of Schumann piano pieces so arranged as to suggest the gradual emergence and then retreat of the most intimately poetic side of that composer's personality. Here Mr

Karr displayed a quite extraordinary beauty of tone, shaded with many subtle inflections.

In the interview published on this page last Friday Mr Karr said he wanted to be associated not with a specialized double bass repertoire but with the main body of musical literature. He achieved that most notably on this occasion with a remarkable transcription of Aaron Copland's Violin Sonata made for him by the composer. To hear it played thus is a strange experience for those who know the work thoroughly, yet it undeniably works; and there was some distinguished playing here, too, from Mr Karr's pianist, Harmon Lewis.

Bruch's *Kol Nidrei* demonstrated again Mr Karr's beautiful sense of time, his command of rising and falling levels of intensity. We did finally reach the double bass repertoire, with Botticelli's *Sonambula Fantasy*. This offered melodies and mock heroics, and was great fun throughout.

Max Harrison

Bryan Appleyard



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Business News

THE TIMES Tuesday November 24 1981

1,100 more jobs lost at three companies

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent
Industry was hit yesterday by a further round of redundancy and closure announcements affecting sectors as diverse as shoes, processed meat and hydraulic cranes and resulting in job losses in excess of 1,100.
The biggest cutback announced by Clark's, the West Country footwear company, which is to close its Minehead plant in Somerset with the loss of 200 jobs and is calling for a further 650 redundancies throughout its 13 other factories in the United Kingdom and Eire and at the firm's headquarters at Street, Somerset.
The Minehead factory is being closed because of reduced demand for lined boots, the plant's principal product, and the company said a four-year alternative had been unsuccessful.
Clark's said the overall streamlining operation was the result of cheap imports and the recessionary redundancy terms and early retirement is to be offered initially.
The company employs about 8,200 workers, of which 5,500 are in the West Country. Many of the plants have been on short-time working recently and some have been operating a three-day week since October.
Almost 200 jobs will be lost following the decision by Leamstock, part of the Ross Foods Group, to close its meat processing factory at Shrewsbury in February. More than 90 employees at the Shrewsbury plant were made redundant in August in a bid to improve the plant's trading position but the company said yesterday that this had not occurred.
A drop in demand for hydraulic cranes has forced Atlas Hydraulic Loaders of Blackwood, Lanarkshire, to make 83 workers redundant—more than half of the labour force. The company said its efforts to cut costs in the face of the current recession on its business had been worse than anticipated.

SHIPYARD TALKS DEADLOCK

Talks between leaders of shipbuilding unions and British Shipbuilders broke down last night over the long-running dispute at Robb Caledon, the Dundee shipyard facing closure. Now the unions' shipbuilding negotiating committee is to recommend withdrawal from all national negotiations with employers on pay and conditions.
This proposal will be put to a national delegate conference of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions at Newcastle on Thursday. If approved, it could mean an end to nearly three years of centralised bargaining in the industry which has seen British Shipbuilders rise from the ashes to an order book which is the best for years. At one time, each union bargained at plant level—a total 168 negotiations.
Employers said that to reopen Robb Caledon, even on a temporary basis, would only be raising false hopes.

Howe plans to release his new economic forecast next week

By David Blake, Economics Editor

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, intends to make his long-awaited statement setting out Government economic forecasts for the year ahead sometime next week.
There are also likely to be announcements on public spending plans. The Government's timetable was revealed yesterday by the Commons Treasury Select Committee of the Commons yesterday as the chancellor came in for some rough questioning on how he sees economic recovery coming about.
Sir Geoffrey had an unhappy session as he was questioned by Conservative and Labour members who were sceptical of the way in which the chancellor expects recovery to come. He was accused at one stage of saying that, although most of the components of output looked gloomy, a recovery was bound to come, none the less.
He came to the meeting clearly determined to make home the point that a general improvement in economic performance was ahead.



Sir Geoffrey: sidestepping questions on money rates.

Wales, where productivity had risen, and as a result, 400 new jobs had been created. People had to break out of believing that Britain's economic decline was inevitable. They had talked themselves into the same position as the chancellor in West Side Story who after a long catalogue of the social reason for delinquency came to the conclusion that it was because the people in question were no good.
There were repeated attempts by the committee to pin down the chancellor on the Government's policy on exchange rates and interest rates. These failed. The chancellor did agree with Mr Terence Higgins, Conservative MP for Worthing that interest rates could only fall if both the exchange rate and the money supply were behaving satisfactorily. But he ducked questions from a number of MPs designed to get a more detailed view of just what weight the Government gives to these two factors.
There was particularly sharp questioning from Dr Jeremy Bray, Labour MP for Mother-

well and Wishaw who pointed out that the Government published a great deal of monetary information but does not, at present, say exactly what it is hoping to achieve.
Dr Bray argued that the fact that large amounts of tax are still to be paid in the current year should reduce the money supply quite sharply. He was told by Treasury officials that about £5,500m is currently outstanding of which all but £750m to £1,000m is expected to be collected by the end of the current financial year.
The chancellor was asked about Bank of England paper saying that the Bank had agreed to stop interest rates falling too fast. He made it clear that, as reported in *The Times* last week, this action was taken with the full authority of the Treasury.
The chancellor side-stepped questions about how much growth there would need to be to stop unemployment rising and about pessimistic figures recently produced in the Central Statistical Office's leading indicator series.

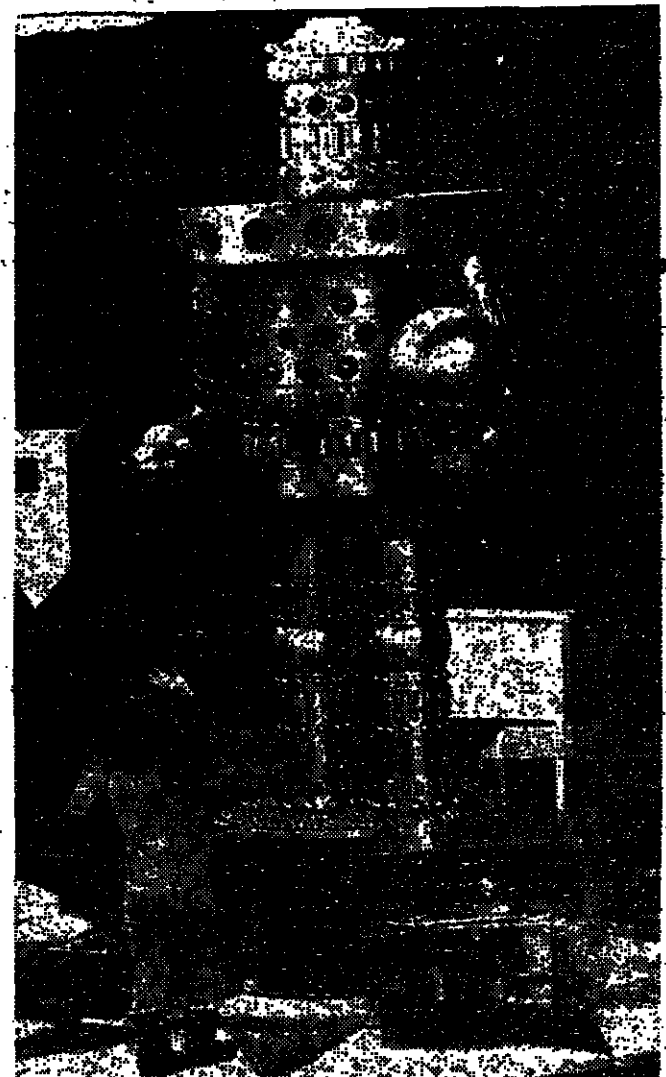
EEC jobless to reach 10 million by year end

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Nov 23

The number of registered unemployed in the EEC will reach 10 million before the end of this year, according to Eurostat, the EEC's Statistical Office in Luxembourg.
The office reported today that the number of people out of work had risen to 9.7 million, or 8.8 per cent of the civilian working population in the EEC, at the end of October. This figure was 32 per cent or more than 2.3 million higher than the unemployment total at the end of October last year.
Over the year, the number of jobless rose at an average rate of 45 per cent in Britain and 54 per cent in West Germany and the Netherlands. Although in absolute terms Britain with nearly three million unemployed had the greatest number out of work, the highest unemployment rate was recorded in Belgium, where 12.7 per cent of the working population were jobless against 11.5 per cent in the United Kingdom.
Italy and France both had more than two million out of work at the end of last month. In West Germany, the total was nearly 1.4 million, while in Belgium, Eurostat put the jobless total at over half a million.
The latest indicator of business opinion, published today by the European Commission, also takes a gloomy view of future prospects for the EEC economy.
The Commission's business climate indicator declined by half of one per cent in October after registering continuous improvements between May and September.
The Commission said that a striking development in the October survey was a decline of four percentage points in the business climate indicator for Britain, reflecting a drop of six percentage points in production expectations.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE EEC DURING OCTOBER

	Total	per cent
Belgium	516,700	12.7
United Kingdom	2,988,600	11.5
Denmark	215,800	8.2
France	2,001,900	8.8
Greece	2,020,700	9.1
Italy	1,292,200	10.6
Irish Republic	1,806	1.1
Luxembourg	427,200	8.2
Netherlands	1,365,900	8.2
West Germany	2,988,600	11.5



Hello, I'm your comrade robot.

This is everyone's idea of the typical robot and it dominated the Russian Economic Achievement Exhibition in Moscow, incidentally disproving every one's idea of the typical Russian. Real Russians, it seems, do have a sense of fun because, of course, real robots do not look a bit like the humanoid above. Visitors also saw the real thing staged by the Russian All-Union Research Institute of Material Handling which is trying to convince Russians, who have the same reservations as Westerners, that robots are their friends. Professor Yegor Vavrych, a leading Russian designer of robot encapsulated, the message thus: "We are approaching an age that will truly be dominated by man, when obedient robots will completely relieve the hands and brains of millions of people."

Lever calls for action on business investment

By Frances Williams

The Government must act to make an increase in investment, a central imperative of economic policy, Lord Lever, the former Labour Cabinet Minister, said last night. The alternative was to watch the country go into a cumulative decline compared with its industrial competitors.
The call was made by Lord Lever, delivering the 10th Rutherford Lecture of the Manchester Technology Association in London, before a distinguished audience representing industry, the City and the Civil Service.
Lord Lever drew attention to Britain's low level of investment by comparison with more successful nations such as Germany, Japan and France. As a result, British equipment was more antiquated, more dilapidated and more inadequate to cope with rapid industrial change.
He urged governments to make investment a protected area, and to ensure that any cuts fell more on spending rather than on investment.
The Government should do more to ensure that banks—which all the financial institutions, lend most to finance new industrial investment—mobilize more of the nation's savings to lend to industry cheaply and on terms which suit industry's need.
Lord Lever suggested that the Government could subsidize funds which went into banks' investment accounts. The object would be to match the cost and terms of bank loans in countries such as France and Japan, where loans are made for a higher proportion of companies' assets and for much longer periods, thus easing industry's cash-flow problems.
Lord Lever said that neither of the great political parties offered any realistic proposals on the central question of investment. Some of the naïve monetarist obsessions of the present Government, far from improving the situation, had made it worse.
Turning to public investment, Lord Lever called the record of all governments lamentable. He said the system for judging and controlling public investment decisions needed drastic overhaul.

Ductile Steels bid expected

By Simon Proctor

Ductile Steels, the troubled Midlands steel and engineering group, asked the Stock Exchange yesterday to suspend temporarily its share quotation. A full-scale bid for the company is expected to be made soon.
At the suspension price of 97p, Ductile, which made a pre-tax loss of £2.2m in the six months to last June, was capitalized at about £125m. The directors said an offer might be made shortly for the company but declined to disclose the identity of the possible bidder.
Speculation mounted that it might be by Caparo, the industrial and engineering group headed by Mr Swraj Paul, which owns a 20 per cent stake in Ductile. Last Friday Caparo was believed to have added further shares to its 18 per cent interest.
However the suspension of the Ductile quotation came as a surprise to Caparo and it was suggested that Caparo might be reluctant to make a bid partly because of the immediate difficulty of raising the necessary funds and partly because it is still digesting the acquisition.



Mr Paul: believed to have increased interest.

Metal Box dividend up despite profit fall

By Paul Maidment

Metal Box, Europe's largest packaging company and one of the world's biggest canners, yesterday reported a smaller-than-expected drop in profits at the half way stage for this year. Last year's results were the company's best ever.
For the six months to September 30, pretax profits were £18.7m, down 6 per cent from £19.9m for the corresponding period a year earlier. Sales rose by 7.3 per cent to £584.3m for the half year.
The company is raising its half-time dividend to 7.2p gross from 6p a year earlier. Mr Dennis Allport, chairman, said this reflected the company's view of its prospects as well as the trading results. The shares rose 12p to 168p after the announcement.

Trading profit was £35.7m, up from £30m a year earlier with an increasing percentage coming from overseas: three-quarters against little more than two thirds a year earlier. Recession continued to hit sales and profits in Britain, particularly of soft drink and beer cans and central heating.
The company had begun to benefit from the rationalization that has taken place in the past 18 months when the workforce had been cut by 6,500.
Some 3,000 of the 7,000 workers in Metal Box's loss-making Open Top-Can division staged a one-day stoppage yesterday at 10 factories around the country, in support of a wage claim. Their union has asked for a 12 per cent increase plus £400.

All set for North Sea gas pipeline

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

An agreement on the construction of a gas gathering pipeline in the northern North Sea, to be built by the British National Oil Corporation and operated by BP, will be announced soon.
The proposed system, which will collect gas from three fields, was heralded in the Commons yesterday by Mr Hamish Gray, Minister for Energy, as a success for the Government's policy of encouraging private sector involvement in North Sea gas gathering.
Oil companies operating throughout the North Sea reactivated plans for several pipeline schemes after the Government's decision in September to abandon its controversial £2,700m gas gathering network. Mr Gray said the pipeline to be announced shortly was a "marvellous example" of the Government's encouragement to private industry.
The new pipeline, which has been under consideration for some time, will be a spur to the Far North Liquids and

Associated Gas System (Flags) which is being developed by Shell and Esso and due to come into operation in the next six months. It will link the Brent and nearby fields to a terminal at St Fergus near Peterhead in Scotland.
BP, BIOC and Conoco, which operate the Magnus, Thistle and Murchison fields respectively, have now agreed with Shell and Esso that gas currently flared off at the three fields should be delivered through the Flags system from 1983.

Stock Markets

FT Index 517.8 down 2.4
FT Gilts 63.96 down 0.53
FT All Share 306.17 down 1.09
Bargains 18,015

Sterling

\$1.9045 up 55 pts
Index 90.7 up 0.2
New York: \$1.9033

Dollar

Index 106.3 down 0.3
DM 2.2472 down 78 pts

Gold

\$395.50 down \$7.50
New York: \$393.8

Money

3 mth sterling 144.144
3 mth Euro \$ 124.124
6 mth Euro \$ 124.124

PRICE CHANGES

Rises	Falls
Atlantic Resc 25p to 230p	French T 8p to 88p
Broken Hill 20p to 615p	CEC 5p to 75p
Carless Capel 3p to 147p	Gen Acc 12p to 354p
Comm Union 15p to 675p	Grosvet 12p to 395p
De La Rue 20p to 455p	Kinross 17p to 579p
Gas & Oil Acc 20p to 165p	LWT 8p to 114p
Hampton Gold 6p to 52p	Lives Ind 13p to 208p
Healds Smith 8p to 288p	Lyles S 7p to 65p
Horizon Travel 8p to 138p	Martin R 12p to 308p
Magnet & S 8p to 138p	Morgan Zinc 8p to 109p
Metal Box 12p to 168p	Reid & Colman 3p to 248p
Paul & White 8p to 174p	Tito Zinc 10p to 44p
Ranger Oil 20p to 450p	Royal Ind 11p to 355p
Saatchi 9p to 335p	Sheff Trans 8p to 392p
	Unilever 15p to 615p

Europe steel output up

October steel production in the European Community, excluding Greece, was up 1.7 per cent from September and 4.8 per cent from October 1980. This was the second month when steel production in the Community followed three months of declining production.
September crude steel output totalled 10.9 million metric tons, compared with 10.7 in September and 10.4 in October, 1980. New orders for September were up 33.5 per cent from September and 16 per cent from October 1980.

Brokers merge

Marsh McLennan International has joined with Sun Hung Kai Securities of Hong Kong to form Marsh McLennan-Sun Hung Kai.

Lloyds credit

Lloyds Bank International has extended a \$30m line of credit to Agromak, a subsidiary of Grupo Industrial Alfa, of Monterrey, the largest privately-owned industrial group in Mexico.

145 jobs lost

Cheshire Engineering, an ERF subsidiary at Winsford, Cheshire, is to close early next year, with the loss of 145 jobs. Several options had been explored, including inquiries from other companies, but none has proved to be practicable, the company said.

The provisional total for the National Debt on March 31 was £112,780m, Mr Jack Bruce-Gardyne, economic secretary to the treasury, said in a Commons answer.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Decision day for Hanson

Hanson Trust should today announce whether it plans to take on its £70m bid for Berec, the battery manufacturer, which is the subject of a £90m counter-offer from Eastern Hill. The company will increase the offer, extend its closing date, or accept Tilling's bid and take a profit on the 20 per cent of Berec it already holds. Yesterday, Berec's shares rose 4p to 130p, but Hanson slipped 6p to 276p, suggesting that Hanson was uncharacteristically keen to increase its bid. Tilling shares rose 3p to 137p.

TUC to study paper launch

The TUC is to go ahead with its investigation into the feasibility of launching a national newspaper after all. The finance—nearly £27,000—has been raised from unions and is to be carried out by Lord McCarthy, the industrial relations expert, assisted by an advisory group.
Most members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are adamant about sticking to the rules in settling disputes, Mr Gabriel O. Marin, representing Argentina, said at the opening of the annual meeting of the 84-nation world trade body.

Bristol Bonds issue closed

Bristol and West Building Society has closed its £100m Bristol Bonds issue which paid a full 2 per cent over the recommended rate. The bonds were offered only a week ago and yesterday Mr Harry Chadwick, the society's general manager, said the issue was now closed to new applicants.

Help for NCC

Waltons Bond, of Australia, an associate company of Bond Corporation Holdings, has agreed to purchase 1,326,100 Simplicity shares from Icahan and Co Inc and its associates with a view to unconditionally supporting NCC Energy in its endeavours to achieve a business combination with Simplicity. The share purchase represents a 13.3 per cent holding.
BIS Software of London has won a £250,000 contract to supply Postpankki, the Finnish bank, with software to computerize its international operations.

Barclays in New Zealand deal

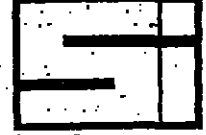
Barclays Bank International said yesterday it had raised its equity stake in New Zealand United, the merchant bank. It raised its stake to 49.7 per cent from 24.9 per cent by purchasing Bank of America's 24.8 per cent holding in New Zealand United. Financial details were not immediately available.

Canada review

The performance of large companies in Canada, including those from overseas, will be reviewed periodically to ensure that the private sector is promoting the country's economic development. Mr Herb Gray, Industry Minister, said.
Gas exports to Europe will eventually equal the Soviet Union: about \$10,000m (£5,260m) a year, according to the head of Rubgas who signed an agreement on Friday for gas supplies to be piped to West Germany from Siberia.

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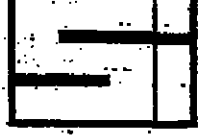


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Sales	£319.8m	£367.6m
Trading Profit	£30.1m	£30.8m
Profit before Tax	£26.1m	£26.3m
Current Cost: Earnings per Share	13.4p	17.8p
Dividend per Share	10.0p	10.5p

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Think modern, Heseltine tells Midlands

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, was subjected to aggressive questioning yesterday when he urged a meeting of West Midlands industrialists to build modern factories in the middle of the worst recession in their lifetime.

He told a Wolverhampton conference on "Construction for Industrial Recovery" that industry should try to avoid the mistake it made in the early 1970s when it failed to invest during a recession and was unable to take advantage of the recovery.

When it finally took action it was 18 months too late because of the leads and lags in construction and equipment work.

One listener protested he had done exactly what Mr Heseltine was now recommending. He had built two new factories in the past 13 years. The last only four years ago. Now he was struggling to make ends meet. His bank had halved its valuation of the new factory but the rateable valuation remained the same, adding to his burden at a time of increasing local authority rate demands.

What was needed, he said, was an urgent revaluation of industrial property throughout the country.

Another listener said that in his experience it would be 1990 before some planning appeals were heard. A plan to build a factory which would provide work for another 200 people had been held up for two years.

Mr Heseltine, who once gave his telephone number to a London gathering of 1,000 businessmen to show his determination to "cut



Mr Heseltine: faced tough questions

through planning red tape" said he would investigate all the cases raised.

The Government was encouraging investment by increasing building allowances. "Too much manufacturing industry is housed in antiquated or otherwise unsuitable premises leading to increased operating costs, poor productivity and inefficient production, storage and dispatch arrangements. Industrialists should pay the same attention to the need to improve and replace buildings as to the need to replace out-of-date plant and machinery."

"Let's have that 'phone number again' called some clearly disenchanted listeners. Mr Heseltine's reply appeared to contain some numbers but was much too hurried and quietly spoken for most to hear.

Airline to face new battle of Atlantic

From Derek Harris, Phoenix, Nov 23

Trans World Airlines, the biggest carrier across the North Atlantic, is taking on British Airways in a new battle for the British package-holiday market to the United States.

In a link with the tour operator Travellers International, it hopes to sell 60,000 holidays to Britons next year, attacking the market in which a British Airways deal this year netted 50,000 holidays for Jetset, part of Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation.

The announcement, a new twist in the battle for the slackening transatlantic package-holiday trade, came as 2,600 delegates assembled at Phoenix, Arizona, for tomorrow's annual convention of the Association of British Travel Agents.

TWA admits that the British Airways deal with Jetset won 23 per cent of the 270,000 package holidays taken last year by Britons in North America.

Although the transatlantic market has grown just over 12 per cent this year, most tour operators expect the package-trade to the United States to show no growth next year at best. American Holidays, based in Wembley, Middlesex, which claims to be Europe's leading independent tour operator to the United States, says its early bookings for next summer are up by a quarter on the same time last year but this may be because it is taking a larger market share.

With the British Airways deal, Jetset was able to offer various inducements to travellers. Now TWA will be doing the same thing with promises of free stereo headsets, Gucci flight bags and other fringe benefits.

The international airlines stand to lose £350m this year but TWA claims it is still profitable on the North Atlantic routes. However Mr Brian Kennedy, TWA's New York-based vice president of marketing, said that developing the volume market offered by package holidays was important for TWA. Travellers International will be distributing a million brochures, mainly to travel agents, in the TWA promotion.

The North Atlantic carriers meet next month to try to agree fare increases to



Mr Elms: opening door to cheap tickets

staunch their increased losses. Most of the operators need greater increases, but travel expectations are that at most transatlantic fares will go up next year by 10 to 15 per cent.

This optimism was shared by Mr Ivor Elms, the association president, who said there had been much hypocrisy by the airlines, but more by government over the issue. He added: "We are not going to get access to everything in the way of these discounted tickets but if we can get the agreement we are looking for it will at last open the door."

Mr Elms said if cheap tickets were sold through association agents travellers would benefit not only from their own airlines but also from associations' consumer protection code, something cheap tickets at the High Street travel agent would also help consumers to go to the ticket shops, or not knowing where they are, and bring extra business to the High Street agents.

The association is to set up its own training scheme now that Government intends to phase out the Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board. Members will be expected to foot the administrative bill of possibly £200,000.

Aggressive campaign to capture new market

US insurers chase the women

From Robert O'Connor, Baltimore, Nov 23

With more women either pursuing careers or trying to help pay the domestic bills, American life insurance companies are discovering a huge market waiting to be exploited.

In the forefront is New York's Metropolitan Life Insurance, the third largest life insurance company in the United States, which earlier this year ran an advertisement in national magazines aggressively pitched towards two-income families — with the wife as the main target.

The advertisement showed a woman pensively combing her hair and wondering what would happen to "Michael" if something happened to her. She reassures herself with a thought: "Today I increased my life insurance coverage. I did it for him."

In the background, reflected through her dressing table mirror, is a very small Michael, looking vulnerable but unafraid. He seems to have no idea what a terrifying place the world is. Nor does he know what his wife has done to neutralize the dangers he faces.

"We think it's going to be a tremendous market," says Mr Ralph Casale, a Metropolitan marketing executive, from his New York office.

"Traditionally," he adds, "insurance companies would talk to the so-called head of the household, the breadwinner. But, as more women seek work, the distinction between provider and dependent has often ceased to apply. If a woman is working and she's married," says Mr Casale, "her income is vital to the family income."

A husband with a wife in a high-paying job may not realize that a fundamental change has taken place in the marital relationship, but insurance companies, with



The Metropolitan advertisement aimed at two-income families

their charts and tables, know just how much is at stake.

Last year, \$371,000m worth (about £261,600m) of individual life insurance policies were sold in the United States. Group policies — such as those provided by companies for their employees — brought the total to \$544,000m.

The value of policies sold to women increased in value by 235 per cent between 1970 and 1980; this compares with a rise of 150 per cent for policies sold to men over the

same period. Last year females bought 24 per cent of all individual life insurance. In 1970 they bought 14 per cent of the total.

Michele Abruzzo, a spokeswoman for the New York Life Insurance Company, says that an influx of women into the insurance field has helped to increase sales to women. About 12 per cent of New York Life's agents are women, which is "at least double" the figure of a decade ago.

"So we are serious, and we are going to continue to work at the same time we are having families; and we are going to protect what we're working for. And that is why this market is just exploding."

Beth Dana, a 30-year-old Metropolitan agent who works in Baltimore, Maryland, says that a female agent has an advantage with a woman customer. A woman, she argues, is inclined to trust another woman.

"I find in a lot of situations women handle the money. And, if they handle the money, they make the decisions. Younger men, she says, are more inclined than their middle-aged counterparts to acknowledge dependence on their wives' incomes. This involves more than just sensitivity. Working women who are over 35, Mrs Dana says, tend to care less than their husbands, while younger women are often making more than their husbands.

Metropolitan specializes in a middle-income clientele. The two-income family that Mrs Dana deals with is earning at least \$30,000 a year and would be expected to be interested in a \$25,000 policy, up because of inflation from the traditional \$10,000 figure.

Building decline forecast

By Baron Phillips

Output in Britain's construction industry could fall by 13 per cent this year, according to the 5 per cent decline in the National Council of Building Material Producers' forecast in a report published today.

The BMP forecasting panel predicts a further drop in output of around 3 per cent in 1982, although this trend is expected to be reversed in 1983 with a rise of 4 per cent.

Mr Nigel Chaldecott, BMP director, general, said: "I wish we could be more optimistic but the decline in the consumer sector is hitting repair and maintenance work as well as new house-building."

"We do not agree with the Prime Minister that there are any positive signs that the construction industry will lead the economy into recovery before 1983. The only sector showing real buoyancy is private commercial building."

Most of the decline this year and the forecasted decline next year is attributable to the collapse of public sector construction. This year is expected to see a 35 per cent slump in public sector housing output and a 13 per cent fall in public non-housing work.

The forecasting panel believes there will be about 115,000 private housing starts this year.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	15 %
Barclays	15 %
BCCI	15 %
Consolidated Crds	15 1/2 %
C. Hoare & Co	15 %
Lloyds Bank	15 %
Midland Bank	15 %
Nat Westminster	15 %
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15 %

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 1 1/2 % over £50,000 1 3/4 % over

Hongkong stock market plea

By Paul Maidment

Hongkong's stock market must develop its international credibility and that starts with self-regulation, Mr Robert Fell said yesterday in his first speech in the colony since starting his secondment from the London Stock Exchange to the Hongkong Government as commissioner of securities.

However, the question of market regulation in Hongkong had to be approached with due care, he said. While there must be apparently no doubt that any system had to be in the end workable in the Hongkong context.

Mr Fell was addressing a property forum in the colony, where 80 per cent of stock market trading is in property-related shares.

Mr Fell said that self-regulation was an unlikely prospect in a market could tolerate a false or rigged market in his own long-term interest. His own predictions were strongly based on a market economy operating as freely as possible. But, he said, there were times when the authorities had to step in, and at such a time came, he would readily do so.

Since the end of last year, the Hongkong Government has been moving to exert greater regulation over the local financial markets following the adverse international publicity caused by the corporate battles between the local Chinese and British business communities, which have discredited the colony's voluntary takeovers code.

Mr Fell noted that strengthening its office was an immediate task for the commission, as was the unification of the colony's four stock exchanges. He described the development of the unified exchange as one of the foundation stones of the work of the commission. Mr Fell's six-month secondment is intended to provide a way for the Hongkong Government to find a permanent successor to Mr Ursel McInnes, who resigned suddenly during the summer for personal reasons. Mr McInnes had been unpopular among the local business community and had, until recently, lacked the full support of other senior members of the Hongkong Government.

More car jobs to go, report says

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Job losses will continue throughout the European car industry over the next five years despite a predicted boom in sales which could begin as early as the first quarter of next year.

A report on the world car industry from Data Resources International, formerly Economic Models, says that even in periods of growth the expected production volumes of each of the leading European manufacturers inevitably will remain below two million cars a year.

"The consequence will be that the industry will continue to make losses until 1983 at the earliest," the report says.

It expects that Ford will do better financially this year than last and the Peugeot group's results will be similar. But for the three United Kingdom-based companies of BL, Vauxhall and Talbot, 1981 is forecast to be far worse than 1980.

It adds: "The response of the industry to the continuing financial crisis will be to continue to cut employment. In the United Kingdom, BL has cut at least 22,000 jobs in 1981. Talbot 5,000 and Vauxhall 8,000. Without doubt, employment in the European industry will continue to fall, despite any recovery in car production."

Manufacturers will make

NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS

	1980	1981	1982*
United Kingdom	1,511,444	1,487,188	1,487,188
France	1,457,131	1,457,131	1,457,131
West Germany	2,432,231	2,312,285	2,312,285
Italy	1,972,187	1,847,185	1,847,185
Spain	1,038,077	1,038,077	1,038,077
Western Europe	9,871,057	9,587,107	9,587,107
United States	8,718,888	10,431,184	10,431,184
Latin America	1,241,123	1,177,185	1,177,185
Japan	2,485,278	2,485,278	2,485,278
World	27,972,785	27,853,844	27,853,844

* Estimates. Western Europe includes 15 leading countries. Latin America means Mexico, Brazil and Argentina.

further cost reductions, by making new collaboration deals for the production of components, joint vehicles and distribution networks.

New car registrations throughout the world are forecast to grow from 27.85 million this year to 33.4 million in 1986. The total Western Europe market of 15 leading countries should rise from 9.57 million this year to 10.97 million with United Kingdom car sales rising from an expected 1,440,000 this year to 1,670,000 in 1986.

European car production is forecast to increase from 9.85 million to 11.24 million by 1986 with the United Kingdom showing only a marginal rise (excluding assembly from imported components) from this year's 940,000 to 1,050,000.

Referring specifically to the British industry, the report says that following success stories such as the Metro, Ford Fiesta and Triumph Acclaim "it only remains for the companies to obtain uninterrupted production". These problems, it says, harm the image of BL in Europe, also the standing of Ford and Vauxhall as production guidelines for the Cortina replacement are developed.

"The potential for the United Kingdom car industry is still good. The home market is large, relatively stable and favourable to the domestic producer. Margins are the highest in Europe and most marques have good dealership networks to take advantage."

With the exception of Talbot's contract to supply cars in his firm to Iran, export potential is declining, the report warns. But the home market can ensure production/assembly volumes in excess of 1 million units a year up to 1986.

World Autos Forecasts, £650, Euro Trucks Forecasts, £540, DRI Europe '80, Old Quay, Street, St James's Park, London SW18 9HP.

25,000 jobs plan for Scotland

The impact of the Scottish Development Agency's programme for the next three years will be at least 25,000 new jobs, plus finance to help to safeguard more than 8,000 existing jobs, Mr Robin Duthie, its chairman, said in Glasgow yesterday.

He added that £100m a year will be spent over three years to help to develop the economy. He said: "This enterprise is now increasingly important to the Scottish economy."

Mr Duthie who was introducing the agency's annual report, stressed that the agency was increasingly geared to develop Scotland's technology base and support for developing the latest technologies would be given high priority.

Investment will focus on the growth sectors of electronics, microelectronics, industrial biotechnology and advanced production engineering. Mr Duthie said: "One of the agency's new thrusts will be to encourage universities and technical colleges to promote research and development orientated towards industry."

"This is underlined by our support for the West of Scotland Science Park in Glasgow, the Riccarton Research Park in the East of Scotland, and, in the microelectronics applications company run jointly by Edinburgh and Heriot Watt Universities."

The agency is to set up a subsidiary to advise on industrial investments and specialise in financial negotiations as one of a series of organizational changes being introduced by Dr George Mathewson, who joined the agency as chief executive nine months ago. A key move among the changes is the creation of a department to coordinate work in areas with particular industrial problems, or opportunities.

Dr Mathewson, who said plans to set up the investment subsidiary were well advanced, added: "By involving independent expertise, the agency will be ensuring that its research and development decisions are strengthened and widened. Ultimate decision-making will rest with the agency, which will still be willing to take on high-risk ventures."

More financial and advisory services are being made available to small businesses, particularly to encourage entrepreneurs. Dr Mathewson gave as an example of the agency's commitment to small company growth, particularly in new technologies, the linking of electronic development and small business responsibilities with Mr Peter Carmichael, former managing director of Hewlett-Packard.

Mr Geoff Sewell, joint managing director of CPS Leasing, has been elected president of the executive committee of the European Computer Leasing and Trading Association.

Sir Campbell Adamson has been appointed deputy chairman of Renold.

Mr Arthur Jerwood has been elected chairman of Merck Sharp & Dohme (Holdings).

Mr C. J. L. Rathbone has been appointed to the board of Bath and Portland Group.

Mr Colin Plumb has been made managing director of UK operations — of Carpets International.

Brains nearly beat beauty as Miss World fails

By Eileen Allen

Miss World, once a sure leader in television ratings, could only make a poor position in the ITV Top Ten for the week ending November 15.

Advertising agencies and the television industry, who now analyse programme popularity from statistics supplied by the Broadcasters Audience Research Board (BARB), were disappointed to find a previous crowd-puller failing to measure up to expectations.

Mastermind, which does for brains what Miss World does for beauty, got within a hair's breadth of the highest publicised glamour pageant, commanding an average audience of 14,200,000 viewers against Miss World's 14,820,000.

ITV's mistake was to hope Miss World would attract a large and growing audience for the whole of its 90 minutes.

Viewers stayed away in droves for the preliminary national costume episode and there was a big switch-over only in the crucial last half-hour. This seems to have knocked the usually strong, TVC 1 serial Tenko out of the charts altogether.

ITV had another ratings disappointment when the trumpeted debut of Noel Gordon's departure, failed to attract more viewers than either the episode of Coronation Street in the same week. Her departure failed even to beat Penelope Keith in To the Manor Born, which was again first in BBC 1's Top Ten.

CHINA'S BUDGET DEFICIT

Peking, Nov 23 — China may have a budget deficit this year of between 1,000m yuan (£305m) and 2,000m yuan but will basically balance the books.

Last year China ran a budget deficit of 12,700m yuan and the previous year it went even further into the red.

A senior official said a small deficit would be considered "quite normal". China had been successful in reducing the money supply this year and prices overall had stabilised.

But of high inflation fuelled by the growth of factories, a wide variety of new bonus systems in factories and an expansion of local enterprises had been proved to be unworkable.

Urban inflation last year is officially said to have been 6 per cent, though some foreign economists say it was much higher. — Reuters.

Business Appointments

Davies is new Imperial Group secretary

Mr P. M. Davies, chairman of the paper board and plastics division of Imperial Group, is to be director of administration and group secretary from December 1. Because of the integration of Howard Johnson his position as director of group development is discontinued. Mr J. D. Smith, the present group secretary, becomes manager, group head office.

Mr K. F. Einfeld has been appointed deputy chairman of International Commercial Bank.

Mr David Wares has been made managing director of the merchants division of URM Group PLC from December 1. He succeeds Mr John Miller who remains a director of Norton & Wright Group. Mr David H. Exall and Mr Albert E. Norton have resigned from the company.

Mr Michael K. Bewes,

manager of Guardian Royal Exchange's corporate affairs and personnel development, has been named an assistant general manager. In addition to his previous duties, he will also be responsible for the group's corporate planning.

Mr John Le Pla, commercial director of Van den Berghs & Jurgens, is to take up the new combined post of chairman of Unilever's international specialities division and managing director of Lodgers & Nucleoline in the early part of next year.

Mr R. H. E. Kettle, Mr D. T. Carr and Mr J. H. Mason are to join the board of Hoversham Group.

Mr Geoff Sewell, joint managing director of CPS Leasing, has been elected president of the executive committee of the European Computer Leasing and Trading Association.

Sir Campbell Adamson has been appointed deputy chairman of Renold.

Mr Arthur Jerwood has been elected chairman of Merck Sharp & Dohme (Holdings).

Mr C. J. L. Rathbone has been appointed to the board of Bath and Portland Group.

Mr Colin Plumb has been made managing director of UK operations — of Carpets International.

In brief

\$20,000m needed for China oil exploration

Investments totalling \$20,000m (£10,511m) would be needed to finance China's offshore oil exploration and production between now and 1990, Mr Michael Sandberg, chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, said yesterday.

Addressing an oil conference called Offshore China '81 in Canton, he said that the results of negotiations between China and outside interests on production-sharing agreements, level of taxation and contract law were eagerly awaited.

China is expected to call for bids from foreign oil companies early next year to exploit its offshore oil resources in the South China Sea and the Southern Yellow Sea.

Drilling resumes
Work has been resumed on 10 oil drilling rigs operated by the Norwegian subsidiary of Mobil Corp in the North Sea. The strike over a payment system, a spokesman for the rig owners, Norwegian Offshore Association, said. The association announced it would not dismiss any strikers.

EEC inquiry
The EEC Commission has started proceedings against Belgium and West Germany for allegedly illicit use of state aids, which were paid to regions in the two countries.

French boost
France expects to grant more than 20 oil exploration permits this year, compared with 9 in 1980 and 5 in 1979, Mr Pierre Dreyfus, Industry Minister, said in Paris.

Norwich venture
A £500,000 business venture was launched in Norwich yesterday with the opening of Coe Photo Shops, the first of eight planned for East Anglia. It will create 60 new jobs.

350-barrel flow
The Cooper Basin exploration well Jackson One has started producing about 350 barrels of oil a day, Delhi Petroleum said in Adelaide.

Ford cutback
Ford of France said yesterday that the workforce at its Charleville-Mezieres plant in northern France will have to be trimmed because of the parent American company's decision to freeze investments for 1982 because of heavy losses.

Opec seminar
About 500 delegates in attendance at three energy seminars starting today in Vienna. Organized by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, it will discuss and evolve an energy and development strategy.

Danish prices rise
Danish wholesale prices rose 0.3 per cent in October from September and were 14.6 per cent higher than in October 1980.

Australian strike
About 400,000 Australian metal workers started a 48-hour strike yesterday in support of a pay claim as Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union spokesmen said in Sydney.

More new cars
New car registrations in Norway were up to 9,552 in October from 8,570 in October 1980, but were down from 9,943 in October 1979.

Enterprise plea
The president of the International Chamber of Commerce Mr Mohamed Aly Rangoonwala of Pakistan, yesterday called for curbs on government powers and more private enterprise to generate economic recovery. He was addressing the opening session of a four-day ICC congress in Manila.

Zaire contract
A contract formally establishing the Aluzaire consortium to conduct a feasibility study and eventually build an aluminium plant in Zaire was being signed in Kinshasa yesterday. The project is expected to cost \$1,000m (£525m).

S Africa prices up
South Africa's consumer price index rose 23.4 in October, 14.5 per cent higher than in October 1980 (1975 equals 100).

J. R. EWING SILVER

The Continental Mint, producers of the J. R. Ewing Silver Piece (licensed by Loxton Productions) is seeking importers and distributors in the United Kingdom. L. G. "Mr Dullin" Moaley will be of the Kensington Hilton hotel November 25 and 26 to discuss possible business arrangements with qualified firms. Please telephone Mr. Moaley to arrange an appointment to discuss your participation in marketing this Pure Silver Piece commemorating the most recognized character in the history of television.

If you are interested but unable to meet with Mr. Moaley at this time please contact him at The Continental Mint, 9400 N. Central Expressway, Suite 408, Dallas, Texas 75241, USA.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Ahead of the report on the Royal Bank

Although relegated to the sidelines last week as the politics surrounding the bids for Royal Bank of Scotland widened and deepened, it should not be forgotten that the Monopolies and Mergers Commission is after all the final arbiter on the matter. However strong the passions and conflict inside the Bank of England and Whitehall, there is no precedent for the Secretary of State for Trade refusing to abide by the Commission's final recommendations.

So what line might the Commission take? The Bank and part of the Treasury at least, would doubtless welcome a report much like that published in September on Enserch Corporation's bid for Davy International. That bid was not allowed on three grounds. First, that Davy would lose its national (read Scottish) character with detrimental effects on employment. Second, that the management

first half came from there, £29.9m in all, of which £11m came from South Africa. Expansion in the United States is also encouraging. But the cost of doing disproportionately well abroad is higher tax charges, up to £11.4m for the six months against £6.8m a year earlier. The result, after extraordinary items, is that the loss at the attributable level increased to £1.7m from £0.3m a year earlier.

Nevertheless, the dividend has been raised, which may prove a questionable policy, especially if, with gearing around 60 per cent, Metal Box needs to find funds in the future to finance further expansion and diversification overseas to offset its difficulties at home.

Associated Leisure Profits invaded

Associated Leisure has spent millions on fruit machines and space invaders (it has 27,000 out on rental) but recently it is the customers who have scooped the jackpot. Pretax profits are down from £3.24m to £2.34m in the half year to mid-September, and this comes after a fall from £5.3m to £4.6m in the year to last March. It could be that the group has had a run of bad luck. In 1979-80, brewers, smarting from doubled VAT, held down rents. In the year to last March a video boom meant a stiff increase in depreciation, and lately recession has emptied punters' pockets. People have also become more adept at playing games, and over a year or so the average machine "take" has halved.

But Associated thinks its luck is turning. The latest pretax profits fall cloaks a near £1m swing into loss from profit in video games. Many machines are being called in and depreciation continues to be brutal, but the worst here should now be over. By contrast, fruit machine profits actually went ahead and the interests in hotels and entertainments maintained their profits despite the recession and a poor early summer. The hope now is of second half profits only slightly smaller than in the first, or a lot more than the £1.4m earned in the second half of the year to last March.

So the group could finish this year with profits of £4.3m against 1980-81's £4.6m, but run smack into the Chancellor who is studying ways of raising more money from fruit machines. Three-quarters of group profits stem from them. The shares slipped 2p to 85p yesterday. The year's high was 149p.

Avana Robertson proves its worth

Half-time figures from Avana Group yesterday are above market forecasts and come just as Dr John Randall has taken up the chair and speculation over a bid from Northern Foods with its 20.5 per cent stake has quietened down. Takeover rumours have long been vigorously denied by both parties and, with Avana capitalized at £76m, even the City is now less convinced that a bid is about to be launched despite Northern's recent rights issue.

Meanwhile, with Robertson's Foods now firmly under its wing Avana has managed nearly to double pretax profits to £3.6m. Ex-Robertson, profits on the existing business were probably slightly down on last time's £2m, due to tough trading in the meat division and the fall in sterling and rise in raw material costs which eroded fruit juice margins. Refusing to chase market share at unrealistic margins, Avana is nevertheless looking to organic growth with new products.

Robertson's itself showed a good improvement on the £1m made in the same period last year. Moreover, there is still plenty of scope to sharpen up under-employed assets at the jam-makers and for the full year Robertson's could make over £3m putting Avana on course for £9.5m before deducting employees' profits share. Robertson's brought with it net debt of about £8.5m, which matched Avana's cash balances, and capital spending has continued at a high level.

Dr Jerry Nims, whose company Nimslo, hopes to be the world's first manufacturer of 3-D photography equipment explained yesterday why he had sold his personal interest in the company.

The company is still four months away from commercial production of the camera and has already raised more than £26m, chiefly from British investors. The British Government has also promised £2.7m in grants, payable once employment and production targets are met at the plant in Scotland where the camera is being made.

Nimslo has called on the London capital market with increasing frequency since 1978 to cater for repeated restructuring of the group.

Three-dimensional photography is a concept that the uninformed find hard to grasp. The world's biggest photographic companies have found it equally hard to realize commercially.

Dr Nims, a 46-year-old Baptist from Atlanta, Georgia, and his Chinese associate Mr Allen Lo, 43, have given their names to the company and face the challenge of bringing 20 years work to fruition to erase the memory of many expensive and unproductive years of research. They promise to do so in March next year when their camera, manufactured in Dundee, Scotland, will be launched on to the mass market in the United States at a price of \$199 (£105). By 1985, according to Dr Nims, they will have cornered at least 4 per cent of the world photographic market — possibly twice as much — and 3D will be recognized as an invention to rival that of the colour print.

Since raising \$3m of risk capital in the United States in the 1970s, all the money for the development of the Nimslo camera has come from this side of the Atlantic, mostly from British institutional and private investors.

Dr Nims says the reasons for coming to London to raise money were entirely of necessity. Three years ago, when he was running his research-based operation from the proverbial attic with a staff of under a dozen, he came to England to sound out various people in the photographic business about the possibility of developing his invention.

One of these was Mr Graham Dowson, the ex-Rank chief ousted in a bloody boardroom battle in the 1970s and well-versed in photographic technologies. Dowson introduced him to the Rank Xerox company. Mr Dowson introduced him to the City.

More especially he introduced him to Mr Sandy Gilmour, now senior partner of stockbrokers Carr, Seabag, who was so impressed with the camera's potential that he persuaded Dr Nims not to go to Switzerland to raise money, as he had intended but to use London as the base of his capital needs.

Nimslo's cash requirements have mushroomed over the last three years as it has moved from the development phase to the production phase.

In 1978 Carr, Seabag persuaded a group of London investors, including the National Coal Board Pension Fund and the M & G unit trust group to put up £3m.

In May 1980, as the group grew more confident it was on target for production, a new company, Nimslo European Holdings, with rights to around a third of Nimslo's world rights was formed which took over the interests of the original outside shareholders. NEH raised £7.14m through shares and loan stock which was placed by Carr, Seabag with a range of essentially British institutional investors.

In October 1981 Nimslo announced plans to raise a further £30.3m after expenses through the issue of 7.5 million shares at \$4.25 each. At the same time, there was another restructuring of the group which left the previous NEH shareholders with

The £26m dreams and 3D delays of Dr Nims' new camera

In an exclusive interview with The Times, the inventor of a revolutionary 3D camera discusses his personal financial involvement. Rupert Morris and Ronald Pullen report.

Dr Jerry C. Nims, chairman of Nimslo International, with his 3D camera.



19.4 per cent of another new company Nimslo International, the balance being held by Fred Olsen and Dr Nims's charitable foundation.

In all, then, British investors have put some £26m into Nimslo and the company calculates that it will need a similar amount to finance increased production, processing and distribution centres and the all-important Far Eastern launch.

Both Dr Nims and Baring Brothers, his financial advisers, were at pains at a press conference yesterday to stress that each move was in fact a simplification of the group structure.

But the overall effect of all this has been to dilute the shareholdings of outside investors in what is promised eventually to be a larger pie. They point out that the new structure is designed to provide all shareholders with an identical interest in a single company, as well as facilitate further fund-raising moves in the international market.

Nimslo will also be getting a rather more prominent public face from the end of this month when its shares will be traded on the unlisted securities market, a recently introduced category on the Stock Exchange for companies without the track record to justify a full stock exchange listing.

Previously Nimslo shares had been traded on the stock market by "special arrangement" only, and what is called Rule 63 (2) where the price has gone like a "scalded cat". In Dr Nims's words from £3.40 in June 1980 to £18 a year later since when they have been suspended awaiting this latest restructuring.

What has been worrying many people, however, is that Nimslo has declined to identify the ultimate shareholders in the company. Asked whether this limited disclosure would have prevented raising money in the United States, where the Securities and Exchange Commission has very strict rules governing companies seeking to raise money from the public, Dr Nims said: "I am not an American living had not arisen."

At the exciting stage in the company's development, Dr Nims has therefore reduced his status to one of simply a "consultant employee". Apart from holding one share in Nimslo International, a statutory requirement for a company director, Dr Nims has no other financial interest in the company.

After doing a provisional deal with a Japanese firm, Nimslo withdrew from that to strike a fresh bargain with Times, a Fred Olsen subsidiary, best-known for its watches, but also the manufacturer of 40 million Polaroid cameras between 1952 and 1979, 16 million of which were sold in Dundee.

What brought Nimslo and Times suddenly together in 1979 was Polaroid's decision to sell its own cameras, and therefore to end its contract with Times. Times could now offer Nimslo massive spare capacity and considerable expertise.

My goal, during the 1980s, is to build the Eastman Kodak of the next 10 years, said Dr Nims yesterday. "That's my dream, that's my vision, that's what I'm about."

The launch last March in London of the first Nimslo 3D camera, a 35mm amateur photographic camera, was a far cry from the 1999 camera not greatly different from a conventional single-lens 3D camera, and using a conventional 35mm film, either normal (100 ASA) or fast (400 ASA), to produce 3D prints.

The one obviously unusual feature of the Nimslo camera is that it has four lenses, looking like four identical portables ranged horizontally. It weighs 12 ounces, is a similar size to an Instamatic or many other popular cameras, and is operated in exactly the same way: you look through a viewfinder, press a button, and wind the film on; focussing is automatic.

At each press of the button, the four lenses photograph four half-frames of the negative in the film — so that a 36-frame film will yield 18 three-dimensional prints.

As far as the American consumer is concerned, printing is slightly more expensive than normal — in Britain prints might be three or four times as costly — but does not take any longer. The prints, however, look quite different.

Reaction to the Nimslo 3D camera has been wild enthusiasm to say the least. A first impression is that it is not that different from the sort of seaside postcard in which a girl winks at you if you hold it at the right angle.

Interest in 3D photography was reawakened soon after Dr Nims had joined a group of Japanese companies led by Asahi in 1961. When financial support for their research was withdrawn after eight unproductive years, Dr Nims decided to carry on, and with his former colleague Allen Lo, he formed the Dimensional Development Corporation, of which he sold 41 per cent of the equity to US venture capital investors in return for \$3m.

Dr Nims, a doctor of law from Le Fournier college, Long View, in Texas, says that he left Asahi because he became dissatisfied with the technology. Dr Nims said that he and his partner did not achieve anything significant for a number of years.

But early in 1974, in America, they at last succeeded in taking a picture that had three-dimensional quality and was in focus in the right-hand corner. It was, in his view, a turning-point. After eight years of research, Dr Nims and his team came to Britain in 1978 to raise finance through Sandy Gilmour, of Carr, Seabag the stockbrokers.

At that time, Nimslo had a hand-made camera, an inventor's prototype, capable of taking still pictures only, and some 3D colour prints. It was still a long way from an action camera suitable for mass-production for the amateur market.

Since then, far from accepting the limitations of the 3D process, Nimslo have consistently revised upwards their estimate of likely market share, and still talk in terms of a photographic revolution on a par with the invention of the colour print.

Since 1978 the American marketing consultancy firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton have been testing a potential demand, mainly in the United States, and as the product has improved in quality, they have gradually raised their sights.

Latest projections by Booz, Allen and Hamilton indicate that at the present scheduled camera price of \$199 Nimslo will immediately be able to achieve a 7.8 per cent share of the United States amateur photographic market, and the introduction of a second model in 1983, selling much more cheaply at \$99, will boost market share to 27 per cent.

In the first quarter of 1983 the new model is to be introduced in Europe, probably with a launch in Switzerland or Germany. In the fourth quarter of 1983 it will be launched in Japan, where it is expected to achieve 40 per cent market share.

The 1983 Nimslo will have a plastic case — the present prototype has a metal one — and will be available with automatic film advance, built-in flash and other sophisticated features.

The company is also planning to introduce a portrait camera in 1983, which is expected to win 30 per cent of a \$2,900m market in America. Professional portrait photography of groups or individuals on formal occasions, is an insignificant industry in Britain, but is worth \$10,000m annually in the United States, according to Carr Seabag.

From an original target date of 1979, the Nimslo launch has been repeatedly postponed as its estimates of potential revenues have risen.

In 1980 the potential American market share was assessed at 4.5 per cent for the first generation camera. Nimslo now reckon on being able to achieve 7.8 per cent market share with the same camera.

According to the 1980 projections, sales were envisaged that would yield \$44m in revenue in 1981, building up to \$88m in revenue in 1985, with pretax profits of \$98m. This year's revised projections, based on the March 1982 launch date, are for \$59m in revenue in 1982, climbing towards \$735m in 1985, with the massive pretax profit figure of \$156m. The projections are at constant values and constant exchange rates, assuming that inflation will cause corresponding increases in prices and costs.



Lord Barber, chairman of Standard Chartered, waiting on the sidelines

chain would lengthen. And third, that certain United States legislation, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, would make Davy's life difficult, especially in the Middle East.

Certainly, parallels can legitimately be drawn between Davy/Enserch and the Royal Bank. The Scottish element, overlooked recently, is important even though parent banks have tended to draw their world-wide activities closer together rather than grant autonomy, especially after the embarrassment over Barclays' South African subsidiary purchasing Defence Bonds.

But at the very core of the issues being examined by the Monopolies Commission is a question which is not properly the Commission's business. That is to what extent the Bank of England should continue to supervise the United Kingdom banking system and the issue of whether French legislation is required to enable it to do so.

Given the political pressures upon it, it would be no surprise if the report was hedged around with all kinds of conditions. Qualified approval of both bids with conditions (some relating to tightened-up supervisory methods) might not please the Bank. But it would enable it to slide off the hook with prestige intact.

Metal Box UK problems continue

Last year was the worst ever in Metal Box's history. Yesterday's half-time results for this year show some signs of improvement, especially on the previous six months but as Mr Dennis Allport, the chairman and chief executive, candidly admits, it is still "far from roses all the way". The thorny problems continue to be the United Kingdom markets for beer and soft drink cans, and for central heating radiators. Drink can prices have been squeezed by 10 per cent in real terms over the past 18 months and the open top division, which makes the cans, made a loss in the first half of the year.

Overcapacity remains a bug-bear and is likely to remain so for some time. For the industry as a whole, there is about 25 per cent of spare capacity. Metal Box has been cutting back for the past eighteen months but the latest figures still include a further £5.4m provision for redundancies and reorganization.

Overseas smells sweeter. Three-quarters of the trading profit in the

Business Diary: John Brown's body goes marching on

The pawnbroking business appears to be on the up and up, according to John Brown, general secretary of the National Pawnbrokers' Association. Brown, a former pawnbroker, tells me he is receiving more inquiries at his Southend office, mostly from jewellers and antique dealers, who are thinking of taking up pawnbroking as a sideline.

Says Brown: "I think, myself, that jewellers are getting clients coming in and wanting to sell an item, a family heirloom perhaps, and

in the course of the conversation, they say 'I didn't want to sell it, I wanted a loan'." The jeweller says: "I'm sorry, I don't do loans", and after the client has gone from the shop, the jeweller says "Why not?" The inquiries are coming not only from the jewelers, but from the pawnbroker's press, particularly in Liverpool and Manchester, but from the commuter and retirement-home areas of Kent and the Sussex coast, Brown adds.

It is the middle rather than the working-class who are turning to the pawnbroker apparently. The reason is not so much hardship as the fact that borrowing from the banks is now so expensive or long-winded that the greater convenience of the pawnbroker is outweighing old notions of "respectability."

For loans of more than £50, the interest works out about 21 per cent, little more than the banks. Long-standing legal limits on interest rates are to be removed. Though Harvey & Thompson, the association's biggest member, has recently opened a new shop in the not noticeably down-at-beel north London suburb of Golders Green, it will be some time before pawnbroking's palmy days are back.

In 1982 when the National Pawnbrokers' Association was formed, there were more than 3,000 shops.



Sitting pretty? Judi James and three ways a girl can present herself for the same job.

Jobs for the boys

Faced with an applicant for a job or promotion who sat like any one of the three poses in my picture, which one would you be most likely to choose?

The answer Cheryl Hughes gave me yesterday is: the applicant who sits as is fashion and deportment teacher Judi James in the middle photograph.

This, says Ms Hughes, is "relaxed, positive, attentive." As Ms Hughes is principal of the London Academy of

Modelling, I suppose I must defer to her professional judgment, although from my personal point of view the picture on the left has its charms.

That's just the point, says the principal — it's too sexy and, "most employers, men or women, don't approve of that sort of thing." At interview anyway, she adds.

"We were both able to agree about the pose on the right — 'couldn't care less', it's how Ms Hughes describes it. The girl from Caister High School at Great Yarmouth

will be in London today to hear all about this at "First Impressions," a one-day course for school leavers at the academy.

Ms Hughes told me yesterday that from the new year, the school will offer "First Impressions" courses for boys as well.

The good news is that the boys' courses will omit the make-up advice (although "deportment, poise and posture" will still be taught). The bad news is that the teacher will not be Judi James but a man.

Scrum in Brum

Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, came close to losing his cool at Birmingham yesterday. His opening address on the need to build new factories went down like a ton of dropped bricks with West Midlands industrialists struggling to meet their next payroll.

Then, when he tried to hold a press conference, he had to compete with a noisy film sound track in an adjoining room.

Then local newspapermen said he was teaching his grandmother to suck eggs. Surely, they said any West Midlands businessman knows the advantages of investing in a recession — if he has the money.

Heseltine had one break. He travelled to Wolverhampton by road and so avoided 200 banner waving trade unionists protesting at the town's railway station.

It's the United States nuclear industry's turn to suffer fallout from Three Mile Island. The American Nuclear Society says that although the number of nuclear plants coming on-line is increasing, the supply of students enrolling in nuclear studies since the accident is falling.

Ross Davies

Churchbury Estates Limited; The Law Land Company Limited Interim Announcement

The directors have declared an interim dividend of 4.5p net per share, compared with an interim dividend of 4.0p net per share last year. The interim dividend will be payable on 11th January to shareholders on the register on 17th December.

The major event of the first half year was the acquisition of control of The Law Land Company. Churchbury's offer for that company has now closed and Churchbury owns 87.57 per cent of the ordinary shares of Law Land. As a result of this acquisition the net asset value per Churchbury share, 59p at 31st March, 1981, has increased to 86.4p per share fully diluted assuming consolidation of the Law Land balance sheet at 31st December, 1980 and valuations announced during the offer period.

Mr. J. B. Evans and Mr. D. A. Lucie-Smith were appointed to the board during the half year, and both were appointed executive directors of Law Land in September. Mr. Evans as chairman and chief executive. The change in policies referred to in the offer document has begun satisfactorily.

The results of Law Land since 11th August, when it became a subsidiary of Churchbury, have not been consolidated. The results for the period to 31st March, 1982 will be consolidated together with the consolidated balance sheet at that date. Accounting policies of Law Land will be reviewed. Under existing policies the unaudited profits of Law Land attributable to Churchbury from 11th August to 30th September amounted to £105,272 before tax.

Since 31st March, 1981 investment properties of Churchbury, excluding Law Land, have been sold for a total of £1,761,000, an increase of 15 per cent over their end March valuation figure of £1,532,000.

It is intended to change the Articles of Association at the time of the Annual General Meeting next year to enable the Company to buy its own equity as a result of the recent passing of the Companies Act 1981.

Stock markets

Profit taking as interest hopes fade

Faced with little immediate prospect of a reduction in domestic interest rates the new account opened on a dull note yesterday.

The uncertainty made investors stand aside, leaving prices to open with small losses in thin trade. This was in sharp contrast to Friday's close which left the market, some brokers said, looking overbought.

Gilt led the way down yesterday with opening losses of around 1/2 in long, as the market paused for reflection in the wake of last week's announcement of three mini tays totalling £750m.

The sudden increase in stock around the market and other factors including the right money market, as well as the prospect of industrial action by the miners, Ford workers and petrol tanker drivers, was a signal for profits to be taken.

In equities selling was evident in oils and electricals after recent strong gains, and it was again left to specialist situations to make the running.

Metal Box was an early feature, rising 1 1/2 to 168p on better than expected half-time figures. But even this failed to inject new enthusiasm into the overall picture.

After fluctuating within narrow limits throughout the day, the FT index closed with a net loss of 2.4 at 517.8. This was an unusual performance taking into account that four of the constituents—Beecham, down 4p to 224p, Boots, down 6p to 191p, Lucas Industries, down 13p to 208p and Vickers, down 2p to 145p—were all in ex-dividend form.

Elsewhere among the leaders, movements were mixed. Fisons rose 3p to 136p, Courtaulds, reporting Thurs-

day, 1p to 68p, GKN 4p to 170p, Grand Met 3p to 176p, P & O 1 1/2 to 125p and Tube Investments 6p to 104p. But Glaxo lost 2p to 430p, and Unilever 18p to 618p.

The long battle for Borec is expected to take on a new twist today as the price rose 4p to 130p amid speculation of a higher offer from Hanson Trust, down 6p to 278p.

On its bid deadline, Thomas Tilling, which recently countered Hanson's offer, rose 4p to 137p.

Ductile Steels was suspended 2p higher at 97p pending news of a bid. At present, privately owned Caparo Investments holds another 18 per cent.

Halfite jumped 3p to 206p, still fighting off the advances of General Tire with 19.9 per cent of the equity following an offer of 200p a share. Thus W. Ward held steady at 186p after the £200m bid from RTZ which slipped 10p to 444p.

Tunnel Holdings "B", in which Ward holds 42 per cent of the shares, also held steady at 490p. But Chloride Group, in which RTZ holds an indirect stake of 17 per cent through CRA, rose 2p to 24p before closing unchanged at 22p.

The prospect of a counterbid

still loomed high at City Offices, 7p dearer at 127p, while Grayson Estate, the bidder, also rallied 7p to 165p.

In builders, English China Clays saw a few speculative buyers, rising 4p to 148p amid hopes of the long-awaited bid from Consolidated Gold Fields. BPC Industries hardened 3p to 282p ahead of figures today, while Redland, reporting later in the week, rose 1p to 154p.

Favourable comment was also good for 3p on Bath & Portland at 63p.

Fears over trading prospects topped 10p from Turnbull Scott at 65p, as a bullish brokers' circular boosted Hampton Gold 20p to 165p.

Blantyre Tea improved 4p to 91p on the increased terms from Eastern Produce. AG Securities made a quiet debut on the USM, closing 4p premium over the offer price of 80p.

Disappointing trading news clipped 2p from Associated Leisure at 85p, 1p from Dundonian at 58p and 2p from John Foster at 19p while improved performances added 2p to Avana at 240p, 18p to Vintan at 184p and 7p to Concentric at 37p.

Banks closed mixed with

Barclays on 438p and National Westminster on 399p both unchanged, while Lloyds slipped 7p to 411p and Midland 2p to 311p. Still awaiting the outcome of the monopolies report, Royal Bank of Scotland advanced 2p to 184p with Hongkong & Shanghai, reckoned to be favoured by the Government, 2p up at 139p. The other major banks, Standard Chartered, was unchanged at 637p.

Oils lost ground, clouded by the threatened tanker drivers' dispute. Shell fell 8p to 392p, BP 4p to 322p, Ultramar 5p to 498p, ICI 4p to 254p and Barmah 2p to 126p.

Equity turnover on November 20 was £172,267m (15,900 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange, were 1,430. Metal Box, British Aero, Hampton Areas, English China Clays, Vintan, and Dundonian.

Traded options: Contracts amounted to 1,142 as puts were introduced in GEC. Imperial Group led the way on 210 contracts.

Traditional options saw calls in ICL on 63p, Royal Bank of Scotland on 19p and Keith Collins on 21p with a put arranged in Bupham on 8p.

J. Foster forecasts profits in second half

By Margaret Pagano

Over the past three years John Foster & Son, probably the largest mohair suit cloth maker in the world, has pushed up its exports to Japan from 25 per cent to nearly 40 per cent of group sales. This gives it some 65 per cent of the Japanese market for light-weight specialty mohair suits which sell under a variety of trade names.

Foster's growth in Japan helped the group to reduce losses in the six months to August to £548,700 from £748,000 last time.

Better margins on products and increased efficiency at the mills, despite static sales of £4.6m, helped, too, and the group is forecasting a turnaround to profits in the second half.

Seasonal factors mean the first half usually shows a loss. Most deliveries are made in the second half.

A break-even position is still a couple of years away but Mr. Derek Gallimore, managing director, says that a loss of £250,000 for the full year is within reach and means a dramatic £500,000 turnaround against last year's loss of £888,000.

Direct and indirect exports account for some three-quarters of sales and Foster's other main markets are the Middle East, and Germany. United Kingdom sales take about 20 per cent of output, but this reflects a sharp fall from 50 per cent ten years ago.

Shareholders received an unchanged gross half-time dividend of 0.7p.

Elswick-Hopper passes dividend

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Elswick-Hopper, the bicycles to agricultural machinery group, has made a half-year loss and passed its dividend because of a sharp drop in bicycle sales and poor demand in its engineering division.

Compared with pre-tax profits of £405,000 the group made a £282,000 loss in the six months to July 31. Turnover fell from £12.1m to £11.4m. The half-year dividend in the previous year was 0.74p gross. With customers cutting back on high-stocks for most of the year, the year is still uncertain, he said. As last year, the level of demand for bicycles in the traditional Christmas period returned to more normal levels but margins remain under pressure from importers who have been making large inroads into the United Kingdom market.

Mr. James Turner, chairman, expects a better second-half results because of the improvement in the bicycles division and the better trend on the agricultural side. "I believe that the group is returning to profitability in the current six months but the outcome for the year is still uncertain," he said. "As last year, the level of demand for bicycles in the traditional Christmas period returned to more normal levels but margins remain under pressure from importers who have been making large inroads into the United Kingdom market."

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will be crucial in determining the year's results.

Profitability in the agricultural division began to improve towards the end of the first half and although there is still over-production and margins have not fully recovered, there are signs that farmers are investing again after a two-year lull.

The engineering division, in contrast, remains flat and was in loss during the first half. Sales in hedge and grass-cutting machines have suffered from reduced local authority spending and the group has been trying to diversify.

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Record first half at Vintan

Pre-tax profits of Vintan Group, a manufacturer of television camera mounting equipment, aerial reconnaissance systems and ground support equipment, jumped 76 per cent to a record £325,000 in the six months to September on turnover up from £3.3m to £5.1m.

Mr. Michael Brown, chairman, said: "The high value of military business in our order book at the beginning of the year and the continuation of the satisfactory level of export orders for our expanding range of television mounting equipment provided the company with the opportunity to set a record first half-year."

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Boxing

Sibson is set for a time trial if Italian brings along his bike

By Srikanth Sen
Boxing Correspondent

What wonders one punch can do. It can have a blinding effect on the receiver and the winner, who the left hook from Sibson that turned Minter's legs to banana splits, a third round of the European title bout last September. That punch lifted him from fourth to second in the world, behind Dwight Davis.

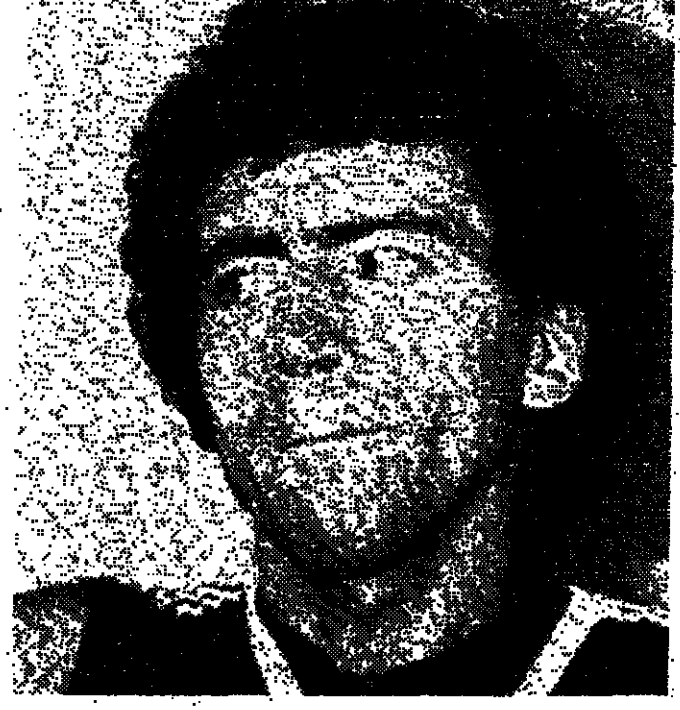
Now some of those watchers who had said that the sophisticated Londoner would show the amateur-novice from Leicester the ropes are now telling Sibson to shake his fists at Hagler, the world champion. Even Sibson's manager, Sam Burns, who knows more about world champions than most people, wonders: Will Hagler be able to take that punch?

People seem to have forgotten what a job it was for Sibson to land the blow to get Minter to hold still for a second while he laid into him. The champion was punching him like the best in the world. There was a "Come here you!" kind of operation about Sibson as the London hero boxed neatly with his elbows tucked in.

The European champion will be waving that left hook again tonight at Wembley Arena against Nicola Cirielli, of Italy, and no doubt he is going to smash it into the Italian face at some stage of the proceedings to drop the challenger. But before that Cirielli could prove an awkward customer at Wembley.

An inside-the-distance win will strengthen Sibson's reliance on the big punch and while it could be just the job for a brawler like Hagler, who has long arms and can box effectively from a distance.

It is essential for Sibson to discover the boxing art, however much the reputation of his left hook could catch the American television eye coast to coast in a world title bout with Hagler. For Sibson has to defend his Commonwealth title before the end of



Cirielli could prove an awkward customer at Wembley.

December. He will have to be at his smartest to beat the British champion. Roy Gumbs, who is one of the finest boxers in the British ring for many, many years.

Gumbs's manager, Irving Ungar, is going to make Sibson a big offer to come to Canada, where Gumbs lives, to defend. In the circumstances, it might just be a good idea for Sibson to pass up the Canada trip and let the British champion fight it out with the Canadian champion.

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Gymnastics

China draws roars of approval in Moscow

Moscow, Nov. 23.—Japan made an impressive start in the initial session of the men's team event in the world gymnastics championship, which started here today. With the Soviet Union, the firm favourites, still to make a formidable opponent, the Japanese took an early lead with Nobuyuki Kadzura heading the individual standings.

At the end of the afternoon Japan led with 251.45 points ahead of East Germany on 290.30 and injury-hit China on 280.00. Kadzura scored consistently well and produced the highlight of the opening performances, when he scored 9.50 with a spectacular performance on the parallel bars.

China, second, had a disappointing performance on the bars, but the Soviet Union for the first time in 30 years, repeatedly drew roars of approval from the disenchanted audience with brilliant displays.

Li Min turned in a consistent performance despite an injury to his left ankle to stand fifth and his compatriot, Fan Yong, third after successful performances on the vault and parallel bars.

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Racing

Ro's Owen in the pink again for Head start

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Richard Owen trained his first winner of the season yesterday when Ro's Owen won the first division of the Royal Borough Novices Hurdle at Windsor. It was an excellent race for him to try to follow last season's triumph pattern and have just one race before a second visit to Aintree.

Like Aldermore, Ro's Owen is trained at Finton by Gifford whose stable brought off a 13-1 double yesterday when Random won the Round Oak Novices Steeplechase.

With Bob Champion in action elsewhere, Gifford's two winners were ridden by Richard Owen who is very much a man of the moment.

And so to Plumpton today. No one should be surprised that this is a New Zealand favourite about some of the results because the three steeplechasers on the card may well be won by horses bred in the country.

While Heron won his last race at Plumpton yesterday when Random won the Round Oak Novices Steeplechase, Tarama Bay, his selection for the Peter Casale Memorial Challenge Trophy, has been a steady performer.

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Cundell checks Celtic Ryde Champion move

By Michael Seely

The Thorpe Satchville Hurdle at Leicester yesterday resembled a game of chess rather than a race. The two contenders of the turf in action were John Francombe and Andy Turner, and as at Merano last week, where Rappov beat Korchol, it was the reigning champion Francombe, on Celtic Ryde, who won this particular battle of wits as the pair passed the post a head in front of Turfhill, on Bird Nest, Starling finished one-and-a-half lengths away third.

All three jockeys were watching each other like hawks as the only other runner, Hopful Star, cut out his early lead to let Tim Eastbury, on Starling, who made the first move by going to the front early in the straight.

At the last flight of hurdles the ground is heavy & Celtic Ryde, who has now won 10 of his 20 races, will next go for the Bula Hurdle at Kempton and the New Year Hunt at Wetherby.

His old adversary Bird Nest will renew their rivalry in the first two of these races.

Another runner in the Bula Hurdle will be the Tarewhaka whom Nick Henderson considers to be the two and a half mile best in the country.

Knight's Royal Hurdle at Ascot last Friday. The Lambourn trainer announced that after adding 400 lb to his weight, he will be back in the race.

This is a nice young horse in the country. He has been very patient. Frank Beale brought him in Ireland three years ago and we have given him a lot of time to settle.

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Basketball

Palace put brakes on tired Fiat

By Nicholas Harling

Crystal Palace, who staged the fifth world invitation club championships and have a difficult European Cup to win, were in the weeks to come, prepared for their forthcoming tests in the best possible manner at the weekend. Victory over Flamingo, the champions, by 94-75 was a convincing indication that Palace are still very much a force to be reckoned with.

Birmingham, like Palace, were undefeated before, but their premiership seemed to have left something to be desired. They had arrived back from their seven-match tour of California, in which they had incidentally won only one game, only 24 hours previously.

Bob Hope, Birmingham's secretary and director, denied that the journey had affected them, but he seemed obvious that a single night's rest at a hotel, on arrival from Los Angeles, was not enough to prevent his side showing all the signs of fatigue as Palace controlled the game.

Byrd displayed all his virtuosity in the time he was allowed on court. Fouls had threatened to cause a premature end to the Palace's quest for a second title, but he responded to the physical challenge, invariably provided by Birmingham, to score 17 points. Such was Palace's ascendancy that some Roma (27) and Jeremiah (19) scored almost as many as they missed. White, Stroud, and Lester (14) were Birmingham's top scorers.

Solent, the league leaders, whose one defeat, to Palace, was promptly avenged in the National Cup quarter-final, were also in good form. By beating Cantabria Kingston 148-87, they achieved the highest total in the season, although that distinction was obviously not enough to satisfy Tom Wiseman, their's and England's coach.

Mr Wiseman managed to accumulate three technical fouls, although the last one, following the dismissal of Philip for five fouls, was hardly his fault. Farris, the Brighton player, was also in trouble. He was sent off in the 50-55 defeat of Gullford, who have yet to win a game, for throwing a punch.

In their first game at Lada Birchwood following the announcement of their association with the car firm, the Lancashire club went down narrowly 82-80 to John Carr, their coach, for whom Everett scored 38 points.

In the other first division games Sunderland, beat 96-95 and Ovaline Hornet Hampstead recovered some lost form in the 113-104 defeat of Liverpool.

Bob Mordell, the Oldham forward sent off against Halifax on Sunday, is to make a special appearance before the Rugby League disciplinary committee in Leeds on Thursday. If he is suspended he will miss his club's John Player Trophy semi-final against Hull at Headingley on Saturday.

The second John Player semi-final is on December 12, but David Howes, the League spokesman, said yesterday that for disciplinary purposes the two semi-finals would be treated as though they were to be played on the same day.

Yachting

Blake goes into clear lead

Cape Town, Nov. 25.—Ceramo/New Zealand, skippered by Peter Blake, is in the lead in the second stage of the round-the-world yacht race. Ceramo, winner on adjusted time of the first leg, from Portsmouth to Cape Town, is several nautical miles ahead of the other two boats.

Ice hockey

Blackpool joins race after win over league leaders

By Robert Pryce

Cary Keward, manager of Nottingham Panthers, recently commented on the closeness of the race for the English National League. Any of six teams could be counting Blackpool Seagulls.

On Saturday, Blackpool entered the race with a 5-3 win over the League leaders, Hull Kingston Rovers. To beat them was beyond our expectations," their manager, Bob Kenyon, admitted.

The win, which was a surprise, was a surprise. Blackpool's start to the season was delayed as ever by the ice show at their rink through the summer months.

The game against Stratford was the second of the season. "The local boys do not yet match other teams' stamina," Mr Kenyon said.

So at the moment a large burden falls on Blackpool's three Canadians, the twins Bruce and Brian Stone, and Steve Currie, a Liverpool on Sunday they totalled eight in a 9-2 win.

Blackpool's small rink did not help. The visiting team, the visitors were critical of the refereeing that had four of the team serving penalties at or near 10 minutes each during the crucial last period. That, too, was beyond their expectations.

The other National League match of the week was dramatic. Kalvin Land, a former

professional defenceman turned centre, scored five goals and an assist in a 6-1 victory over the league leaders, Hull Kingston Rovers.

Land's tally was not quite the highest of the week-end, Richard Tucker, an 18-year-old Hull Kingston Rovers forward, scored seven goals in a 10-6 win over Oxford University.

Four goals in eight minutes of the last period, each from the line goals, were scored by Tucker, who was named as the game's star player.

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Squash rackets

Injured Watson forced to go home

Toronto, Nov. 23.—Roland Watson, South Africa's top player, was forced to leave the world championships in which he seeded seventh and flew home for medical treatment.

Watson, who had been playing moving as arm arcing, was the world champion Geoff Hunt of Australia.

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Recruitment Opportunities

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**THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH
IN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA**

The above wishes to recruit the following, for its Projects Co-ordination Dept. in Riyadh.

ARCHITECT
SALARY UP TO 14,000 S.R. MONTHLY

CIVIL ENGINEER
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 (1) Starting point = 8.45 SA at the time of going to . . .

benefits include tax-free salaries up to the above limit.
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 12 The above leave plus 14 days leave for Ramadan 1412 H.
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A housing allowance equivalent to 3 times the agreed monthly salary is paid annually in advance after clearance of all tax and social security documentation.

Contracts are for 2 years with 2 economy class return tickets to and from the home country.

For the posts of architect, civil engineer and mechanical engineer, a B.Sc. or equivalent university degree is required. For the post of medical officer, a postgraduate diploma in medicine with minimum post-graduate training in the specialty is required. For the post of quantity surveyor a professional qualification is required with 7 years' post-qualification experience.

Interviews will be conducted in London by Dr. Mohammed Ali Al-Sayid, Director, or Abdulhaziz Cordeiro, Projects co-ordinator; technical interviews will be conducted in Riyadh by Mr. M. A. Al-Sayid.

The successful applicants will join an existing British team (all of whom have recently renewed their contracts) and will be responsible for the design and construction of the new hospital.

Applications must be in writing with full C.V. and telephone no. and must include names, addresses and telephone numbers of 3 referees to arrive not later than 13th December at the following address:

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